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## Trade Bars Denounced By Reagan

### President Takes Moderate Tone in Speech to the Diet

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON Post Service  
TOKYO — President Ronald Reagan denounced Friday the "policy" of protectionism and called for a "partnership for peace" in the first speech by a U.S. president to the Japanese Diet.

Mr. Reagan's address appeared to be carefully designed to calm U.S. and Japan will try to strengthen the ties to correct their trade imbalance, Page 2.

John Kennedy Jr., son of the former president, called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Tuesday to end a three-month visit to studying at Delhi University.

Americans have been members of an elite Paris club for the first time since World War II. The American Club, founded in 1945, is now open to all Americans. The club is located in the heart of Paris, near the Eiffel Tower. It is a place where Americans can enjoy the best of French cuisine and culture. The club is also a place where Americans can meet and mingle with the French. The club is a great place for Americans to experience the French way of life.

Mr. Reagan's speech closely followed the themes of a joint statement issued Thursday by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who is expected to call new parliamentary elections within the next two months.

The joint statement — actually separate declarations that both leaders read standing side by side — reflected Mr. Reagan's desire to help Mr. Nakasone politically. Toward that end, the two leaders made bland references to points of difference between Japan and the United States or avoided mentioning their differences altogether.

For instance, Mr. Reagan's only comment about Japanese quotas on imports of agricultural and forest products that have been lifted by the United States was to say that they are "a cause for concern." He balanced the remark immediately with a promise to "combat protectionism in our country."

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone made much of an agreement worked out beforehand that is aimed at strengthening the yen and liberalizing Japanese financial and capital markets. This would have the presumed effect of lowering the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which is now about \$23 billion.

In his speech to the Diet, Mr. Reagan referred to this undertaking as an accomplished fact.

"We look forward to the yen playing a greater role in international financial and economic affairs," he said. "We welcome the"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



President Reagan and Prime Minister Nakasone before their second meeting in Tokyo.

## Soviet Envoy Reportedly Links Talks In Geneva to Bundestag Missile Vote

By William Drozdzak

Washington Post Service

BOON — The Soviet Union intends to break off the Geneva arms control talks with the United States if the Bundestag approves deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles after a debate on security here Nov. 21, a senior West German parliamentarian said Thursday.

Horst Ehmke, the deputy floor leader of the opposition Social Democrats, said that the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir Semenov, told leading members of the Bundestag on Monday that Moscow considered the forthcoming West German vote as the key to the fate of the Geneva negotiations.

While the Soviet Union has warned that it would cease the arms talks if deployment takes place, Mr. Semenov's threat directly linked a possible rupture to the West German parliament's decision and appeared to be part of an

intensifying campaign to focus pressure on West Germany as the only country scheduled to deploy Pershing-2 missiles.

Mr. Ehmke quoted Mr. Semenov as saying that if the Bundestag "gives the green light to deployment for medium-range rockets, the Soviet government declares that then the continuation of negotiations in Geneva becomes impossible."

Mr. Ehmke said he perceived the Soviet message as "a tactical move so that Moscow can make the continuation of the talks dependent on NATO's behavior but on a decision of the Bundestag."

Bonn disarmament experts have said that the Soviet Union may be contemplating a final offer that would cut its arsenal of triple-warhead SS-20s to 54, thus equaling the 162 warheads deployed by British and French nuclear missile forces.

Western diplomats and Foreign Ministry officials in Bonn agree

that a dramatic proposal of such scope could present serious difficulties in maintaining a cohesive NATO position.

While the United States insists that a parity must be established in medium-range missiles in Europe, some West German and other European officials have indicated that a substantial reduction in SS-20s, to a figure as low as 54, might be enough to forsake deployment.

There is a consensus of U.S. and West German experts, however, that it appears unlikely the Soviet Union will now propose to cut the SS-20 force in Europe to 54.

U.S. and Soviet negotiators are planning to meet again next Tuesday for the last bargaining sessions before the Bundestag security debate. Even though the Social Democrats are expected to decide at a party congress late next week to oppose the missile deployments, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Residential Areas Are Attacked, Threatening Tripoli Cease-Fire

### Arafat Offers To Leave at City's Request

Compiled by Our Staff From Damascus

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Rockets and artillery fire poured on residential neighborhoods of this port city of 500,000 people Thursday during violations of a cease-fire between loyalist Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas and Syrian-backed rebels seeking to depose Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

But the shelling tapered off in the evening.

In Damascus, Rashid Karara, a former Lebanese prime minister, called on Mr. Arafat to leave Tripoli and spare the city from more bloodshed. The appeal came only hours after Mr. Arafat offered to leave Tripoli if asked to do so by the city's leaders.

Eight neighborhoods in Tripoli were the target of Syrian artillery Thursday afternoon, less than 24 hours after a truce had ended tensions in and around the city, according to PLO officials.

At noon, occasional bursts of incoming shells were heard around the Badawi Palestinian refugee camp and in Tripoli. Later, a PLO spokesman said the cease-fire had ended and fighting was raging to the north and east of the camp.

State television said in the early evening, however, that separate meetings between city leaders and Mr. Arafat and rebel PLO leaders had produced renewed pledges to abide by the cease-fire.

Mr. Arafat had said earlier in the day that he did not think the truce would hold.

"Unfortunately, this is an unscrupulous cease-fire," he said. "The Syrians brought in a new mechanized division last night."

"In my opinion," Mr. Arafat added, "they are planning to invade the city from all axes — from the north, the south and the east."

The PLO leader has accused Syrian forces of organizing a joint Syrian, Libyan and Palestinian attack on his loyalist strongholds in northern Lebanon. Syria denies the charge.

Asked if he had decided to leave Tripoli, Mr. Arafat replied: "It is not I who will decide. I have proposed to my brothers here in Tripoli, the leaders of Tripoli, to leave. I am willing and ready to accept their decision."

He said political and factional

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



A Palestinian carried a child wounded Thursday during artillery exchanges in the Lebanese port of Tripoli. Clashes erupted between supporters of Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Syrian-backed rebels and threatened a truce.

## U.S. Jets Are Fired On Over Lebanon; Syria Says Forces Repelled 'Intruders'

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — U.S. jets came under fire from Syrian forces for the first time Thursday in another escalation of Middle East tensions on a day of intense military maneuvering.

Syria said its ground forces had repelled four F-14 Tomcat fighters that had "intruded" over Syrian positions Thursday morning in northern Lebanon. The state-operated Beirut radio reported that the Syrians had fired at least one ground-to-air missile at the planes. None of the jets was reported hit.

Syrian officials have accused the United States in recent days of plotting with Israel to attack Syrian forces in retaliation for the Oct. 23 bombing that killed more than 200 marines here. A Syrian official in Damascus warned Washington on Thursday to keep its planes away from Syrian positions.

A Defense Department official in Washington later said that an F-14 from the aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower had come under anti-aircraft fire while on a routine reconnaissance mission but had returned unharmed to the carrier.

(Amos Franklin, an assistant White House press secretary traveling with President Ronald Reagan in Japan, said the jets were on a "routine" mission. The Associated Press reported.

[The AP reported from Washington that Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said of the incident, "I don't regard it unusual or surprising" that the plane came under anti-aircraft fire. Mr. Weinberger said "we don't know that the Syrians fired" at the F-14 and that he did not know where the fire came from. He said he did not believe it was the first time it had happened.]

The United States has increased its reconnaissance flights over Beirut and the north recently, fanning speculation that U.S. forces are planning a retaliatory strike against Syria or its Muslim allies in the eastern Bekaa valley or the suburbs south of the capital.

Israeli planes reportedly buzzed

Palestinian positions in northern Lebanon without incident.

At least half a dozen U.S. warships pulled within two miles of the Lebanese coast Thursday. The ships, which keep in constant motion apparently to evade attack, are part of the Sixth Fleet squadron.

Some military sources here say they believe there are nearly 30 U.S. ships and 300 planes within striking distance of Lebanon.

U.S. administration officials have stated that the large number of ships is nothing more than the usual rotation of warships in the Mediterranean.

Marine officials also have attempted to allay fears by denying they have plans to strike into the southern suburbs. But local militia leaders say they believe that some sort of military action is imminent. "Thirty ships and 300 planes — it seems they must be planning something with Israel," said Colonel Akaf Haidar, military leader of Amal, the dominant Muslim Shiite organization in the south. "We do not see ourselves as enemies of the United States, but it seems to me we will be the victims of this strategy."

Other military movements also heightened tensions Thursday. Lebanese Army units, which have turned over many of their traffic checkpoints in Beirut to local police, were said to be reinforcing their positions south of Beirut airport and around the town of Souk el-Gharb in the Chouf mountains of the movements.

Israelis Erecting Barrier

Israeli forces showed clear signs Thursday of setting up a barrier here, separating a quarter of Lebanon from the rest of the country. Reuters reported from Lebanon.

Buildings were moving earth at the mouth of the Awali River, next to the Awali River Bridge, which is the main link between north and south Lebanon, and an Israeli officer said construction workers were building a terminal where Israelis would process people wanting to cross the Awali.

Reporters saw an Israeli soldier fire over the heads of people trying to cross the new "border." Lebanese militiamen allied with Israel, shouting and sometimes cursing, forcefully pushed back about 500 people eager to pass on foot.

NTT

## Gulf Slick Disaster Was Not So Sticky

Reuters

BAHRAIN — A few months ago the Gulf was ringing with prophecies of doom as an oil slick described as being as big as Belgium headed down the waterway from war-damaged oil wells in Iranian offshore fields.

Gulf officials scurried from capital to capital for talks on fighting the menace. Sales of fish slumped amid reports of widespread poisoning of marine life, and consumers stocked up on bottled water, fearing that the floating sludge would shut down desalination plants.

The sand and coral shores of the Gulf appeared doomed to become a mass of tar dotted with dead fish and birds, and it was feared that tankers and other ships would be unable to push through the slick.

But picnickers still wend their way across the clear waters of the Gulf in small boats to sandbars off the island of Bahrain, feasting on barbecues of fresh hamour, red snapper and other fish.

What happened to the slick? There were suggestions at the time that it was all a mirage. But the slick was there, and still is.

But the worst is past. Iran has capped the biggest of three wells it says were hit in Iraqi attacks on the Noruz field in late February and early March, and oil from the other two is mostly burning off.

Still, a lot of oil spilled into Gulf waters from March to September. The lighter elements of the crude evaporated under the summer sun, leaving floating rafts of tar balls that washed ashore along the Gulf's southern shores.

In Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar, clean-up



## INSIDE

■ A U.S. tax overhaul may be proposed in the near future as President Reagan eyes the 1984 campaign. Page 3.

■ A Nicaraguan guerrilla leader cautioned the United States against military intervention in his country. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ French officials agreed to a plan aimed at rescuing Cressat-Loire. Page 19.

■ Wholesale prices in the United States rose a moderate 0.3 percent last month. Page 19.

SPECIAL REPORT

■ Riyadh: A profile of the Saudi Arabian capital as it experiments with opening a door to the outside world. Page 7.

(Because of this report, Weekend will appear Saturday.)

TOMORROW

■ World War I and its writers have a deep meaning to Vietnam veterans in America. Mary Blume reports. Weekend.

## U.S. Satellite Has Brushed Away Some Cobwebs of the Universe

### Mapping the Sky With Infrared Wavelengths, Device Reveals Giant Dust Clouds, New Galaxies

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Scanning the heavens through a newly opened "clean window," the Infrared Astronomy Satellite has provided a revolutionary view of the universe, revealing swirling "cirrus clouds" of dust, galaxies of a previously unsuspected nature and a giant dust ring beyond the orbit of Mars that is possibly produced by remaining asteroid collisions.

The satellite, known as IRAS, is mapping the sky at infrared wavelengths that cannot penetrate the atmosphere and has already identified more than 180,000 pointlike sources, many of which are too cool to radiate light and to be visible from Earth. The total number is expected to reach 250,000.

IRAS records at four infrared wavelengths, including one emitted by material, such as dust in space, that is not much warmer than absolute zero, the total absence of heat

at minus 460 degrees Fahrenheit. Infrared radiation resembles red light but its wavelengths are some what longer.

The universe appears far dustier than had been expected. So many stars have been observed in the process of being born from dust clouds that it is now estimated one such birth occurs in the Milky Way galaxy every year.

Scientists reported several significant IRAS discoveries earlier this year, including the detection of five new comets, infrared clouds in interstellar space and large amounts of infrared radiation from galaxies that are only smudges to telescopes on Earth.

The most recent findings were described Thursday, at the headquarters of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, by American, British and Dutch participants in the project. The satellite was launched in January under NASA auspices. Its data are being

recorded by the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in England. IRAS is in the final weeks of its expected lifetime.

Only a small fraction of the recorded observations have been studied so far and Dr. Gerry Neugebauer of the California Institute of Technology, leader of the American participants, said 30 years might elapse before they were fully understood. He termed the "cirrus clouds," or wisps of tenuous material, "a new component" of the universe. It is still not clear whether they are within the solar system or beyond it, in space between the stars.

In the last two weeks, astronomers at the University of Groningen, in the Netherlands, studying IRAS data, have found a giant dust shell around Betelgeuse, a red supergiant star in the Orion constellation. Such stars, nearing the ends of their lives, are believed to shed large quantities of material.

Unlike the shell that IRAS found earlier around Vega, however, this one does not entirely surround the star. One explanation, according to Dr. Harm Habing of University of Leiden, is that the dust was swept away as Betelgeuse traversed a cloud of dust and gas.

The giant dust ring within the solar system was described by Dr. Frank Low of the University of Arizona. It appears on infrared maps of the sky as a triple feature: a fat central ring flanked on both sides by two lesser ones. The rings are tilted about nine degrees to the ecliptic, the central plane of the solar system.

Their triple structure, Dr. Low suspects, is an illusion. Particles orbiting the sun within a single flat ring will appear from Earth to spend more time in the high or low regions of their orbits than in the intermediate zone.

Such particles, he said, could not survive in the ring more than a few

tens of thousands of years, since they would gradually fall out of orbit and spiral in toward the sun. Dr. Low thinks this is accomplished through occasional collisions between asteroids, since the dust ring coincides with the belt of asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Other possible sources of the dust would be a single catastrophic collision thousands of years ago or occasional disintegrations of comets. It has long been known that the inner solar system is filled with dust that sometimes becomes visible as a glowing pyramid, the zodiacal light, on the horizon where the sun has newly set.

Early in the project it was thought that IRAS had discovered an asteroid or minor planet in an orbit crossing that of Earth. The object is now believed to be the remains of a comet that shed enough debris along its path to produce the Geminid meteor shower.

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# Secret of a German Industrialist Who Betrayed Nazis

By James M. Markham

**New York Times Service**  
BONN — After World War II, many Germans came forward to proclaim that they had been secretly against the Nazis or had carried out "inner resistance" to Hitler's dictatorship. But Eduard Schulte kept his secret.

Mr. Schulte, a prosperous businessman who until 1943 had directed a German zinc-mining company in Breslau (now Wroclaw in Poland), spent most of the postwar years in Zurich.

In 1956, a year after the death of his first wife, the 65-year-old Mr. Schulte married Dora Jette Kurz, a Jewish woman of Polish parentage who was born in Zurich and ran a boutique there. He died in the Swiss banking capital in 1966, according to Swiss archives.

In recent weeks, U.S. historians have disclosed that Eduard Schulte was the mysterious German industrialist who was long known to have passed to the Allies vital information about Hitler's war plans, including the decision to invade the Soviet Union. In 1942, Mr. Schulte provided intelligence from Hitler's headquarters that the dictator was considering the killing of European Jews using prussic acid.

The story of how the United States and its allies ignored or disbelieved this intelligence has been told many times: a filter of skepticism, disbelief and in some cases anti-Jewish prejudice inclined Washington and other capitals to inaction as late as 1944, when full details were known of the Auschwitz death camp.

But even after his name was disclosed for the first time, an aura of mystery surrounded Mr. Schulte. What compelled this scion of the German establishment to risk his life as an unpaid Allied agent?

Gerhart Riegner, the Swiss representative of the World Jewish Congress, still refuses to acknowledge that it was Mr. Schulte who, in 1942, supplied him with the information about the "final solution."

"I have not identified the man for 40 years," said Mr. Riegner in a telephone interview, "and I see no reason not to keep the one request he ever made of me."

"He was a determined anti-Nazi, and he was burdened by his conscience, and he wanted to share his knowledge," Mr. Riegner said.

A series of interviews have turned up many new details about Mr. Schulte, including the revela-

tion that his highly classified information came from Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, the chief of the Abwehr, the military-intelligence branch of the high command of the German armed forces.

According to a close relative who requested anonymity, Mr. Schulte was a member of a network of anti-Nazi plotters that also included Hans Bernd Gisevius, the German vice consul in Zurich, and Carl Gerdeler, the onetime mayor of Leipzig who was the civilian leader of the German resistance to Hitler. Canaris and Gerdeler were executed for their involvement in the 1944 assassination attempt against Hitler.

Mrs. Schulte, who is 74 and lives in Zurich, was initially too frightened to talk after the newspaper reporting uncovered the industrialist's second marriage and her whereabouts. But Monday night she relented, and in two telephone conversations, spoke of her husband, whom she first met in Zurich in 1938.

Mrs. Schulte praised her husband as "an upstanding, good man, one of the most modest men in the world," and said his hatred for Hitler was sharpened by the plight of his many Jewish friends in Europe.

"He had Jewish friends everywhere," said Mrs. Schulte. "I used to joke with him that he was more Jewish than I was."

After the war, she said, Mr. Schulte was profoundly disillusioned about his own espionage exploits, "that he had done something that put his life in danger and there was no reaction."

In 1926, Mr. Schulte became managing director of Georg von Giese's Erben, the biggest zinc producer in Germany, which had important holdings in Poland. The American Anaconda Copper Mining Co. controlled 51 percent of the German company's interests in Polish Silesia.

With his first wife, Clara Luise, Mr. Schulte had two sons, Eduard and Ruprecht. The first son died in a Soviet prisoner-of-war camp at Stalingrad in 1943, and Ruprecht Schulte today lives in San Diego, California, where he works for a defense company.

Reached by telephone, Ruprecht Schulte said that under the Weimar Republic his father was a member of the Social Democratic Party and had a number of friends who "were later unceremoniously pushed out of office and killed" after Hitler's takeover in 1933.

Albrecht Jung, who was Giese's legal adviser, said that before the war Mr. Schulte had known Allen W. Dulles, then a lawyer with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, through Anaconda's dealings in Silesia. During the war, Mr. Dulles became the Bern chief of the Office of Strategic Services, and a key Schulte contact.

The former legal adviser recalled that, before Hitler's annexation of the Sudetenland in 1938, Mr. Schulte got in touch with Giese's representative in Prague, Rudolf Boyka, a Jew, and told him to flee; he gave similar warnings to Jewish employees in Hungary and Romania.

After the invasion of Poland in 1939, Mr. Schulte and Mr. Jung fought off an attempt by Hermann Göring, the second most powerful figure in the Third Reich, to incorporate the Gieseche complex into the air force commander's sprawling industrial empire. To sever its incriminating U.S. tie, Gieseche bought out Anaconda's Polish interests with the help of Swiss banks, which it then repaid with zinc exports to Switzerland.

This deal gave Mr. Schulte the pretext to shuttle to Switzerland,



Eduard Schulte

where he pursued his clandestine contacts with Mr. Dulles, with Giese, the dissident German consul, and Polish and French intelligence contacts, according to various sources. In 1943, Mr. Schulte dictated a secret letter to Mr. Dulles in Bern, but an SS agent acquired the carbon and notified the Gestapo.

The industrialist returned to Germany, but, according to Ruprecht Schulte, he was warned by Admiral Canaris, the Abwehr chief, that an order was out for his arrest. He fled back to Switzerland, and his wife followed him out of Germany.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Microwaves Again Hit U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union resumed low-level microwave bombardment of the U.S. Embassy this summer for the first time since 1978, Ambassador Arthur A. Harman said Thursday.

Mr. Harman said the microwave transmissions were detected in July but have not been registered by monitoring equipment since Oct. 19. He stressed that the levels found beamed at the roof of the embassy, where electronic communications gear is located, were many times lower than the toughest safety standards in the United States or the Soviet Union.

He said the source of the beams was the upper level of a nearby building. Asked the purpose of the bombardment, Mr. Harman replied: "I don't know. Either to interfere with communications or to have some effect on what's on the roof." Some sources speculated that the transmissions were designed to interfere with attempts by the embassy to intercept Soviet communications around Moscow.

### Marcos Rejects Businessmen's Plea

MANILA (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines angrily rejected Thursday a plea by local and foreign businessmen for political reform and accused them of tax evasion, hoarding and other illegal practices.

More than 500 Filipino, American, Japanese and European businessmen, in an audience at the presidential palace, confronted Mr. Marcos with a resolution adopted by many major Philippine chambers of commerce. The resolution called for clear legal provisions for a successor to Mr. Marcos, free elections, judicial reform, expanded civil rights, press freedom and an end to "pervasive militarization."

Mr. Marcos accused the businessmen of illegal business practices and said they failed to understand the nation's economic crisis and were stirring up trouble with weekly anti-government demonstrations in Manila's business district.

### Egypt, Israel Agree to Continue Talks

CAIRO (AP) — An Egyptian envoy will visit Israel "sometime in the near future" to resume talks on improving relations, officials announced Thursday after David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, met with Egypt's foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, for two hours.

Mr. Kimche was the first top-ranking Israeli official to visit Egypt since Yitzhak Shamir became prime minister last month. "We have not reached any solutions for the problems that we discussed, but we agreed on a framework for the continuation of the dialogue," Mr. Kimche said. Among the issues are trade and tourism questions and territorial claims. Egypt in 1979 became the first Arab country to sign a peace treaty with Israel. But no high-level Egyptian delegations have visited Israel since the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Egypt withdrew its ambassador on Sept. 20, 1982, to protest the invasion.

### Media Reform Called 'Irreversible'

PARIS (AP) — Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal, director-general of UNESCO, said Thursday that a new world information and communication order was an "evolving and irreversible" process.

The new order, he told the plenary session of the 22d General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, could not be avoided because of the growth of new technologies and the desire of people everywhere to participate in the communications revolution.

Third World nations have complained that Western news organizations have a virtual monopoly on the gathering and distribution of information and that it is UNESCO's responsibility to correct the imbalance. Western governments and media assert that most of the complaints come from nations that restrict press freedom and other rights, and use the excuse of imbalance in communications facilities to justify control of the press.

### Heineken's Kidnappers Send Message

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Heineken Breweries said Thursday it had received a message from the kidnappers of its chairman, Alfred Heineken, and was ready to pay a ransom for his freedom.

The message demanded that the Heineken firm give no further information to news organizations. The company and police had agreed to abide by this demand, a brewery spokesman said. He refused to say whether the note, passed on by police in The Hague, mentioned a ransom for the Mr. Heineken and his chauffeur, who were seized by three armed men Wednesday night.

The company stood by an earlier statement that it would pay for the freedom of the two men, the spokesman added. The message said the kidnappers would make contact with the company later. A number of false demands had been received, the spokesman added. Dutch newspapers have reported figures ranging from 3 million to 25 million guilders (\$1 million to \$8 million).

### Argentina Explains View on Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina's new government will seek a peaceful solution of the Falklands dispute but will insist on discussion of sovereignty in talks with Britain, a senior official said Thursday. Hugo Gobbi, who will direct Falklands policy at the Foreign Ministry when the new civilian government of President-elect Raul Alfonsín takes power Dec. 10, said Argentina would seek to achieve control of the south Atlantic islands "by all peaceful means."

Commenting on statements by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that she was not prepared to discuss the sovereignty issue, he said: "It seems to me that negotiations which do not mention the transfer of sovereignty would be meaningless. They would be really laughable."

### For the Record

Iran ordered two French government offices in Tehran closed this week in apparent retaliation for France's delivery of five Super Etendard fighter-bombers to Iraq last month, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. (UPI)

In the Netherlands, growing strikes in the public sector against a government plan to cut wages 3 percent Thursday hit deeply into key services, halting railroads and local transport in many areas and threatening the country's postal payments system. (Reuters)

### Soviet Envoy Is Said to Link Geneva Talks to Bonn Vote

(Continued from Page 1) long-range nuclear weapons said Thursday that he saw no prospects for an agreement with the United States at this point. Viktor P. Karlov said before the 2½-hour meeting of U.S. and Soviet delegations at the strategic arms reduction talks that he does not know how long the Soviet Union would keep talking or if it would return to the negotiating table in January.

■ In Brussels, the Belgian parliament on Wednesday rejected leftist resolutions aimed at stopping deployment of 48 cruise medium-range nuclear missiles in Belgium starting in 1985. After a two-day debate, parliament, in a victory for the center-right prime minister, Wilfried Martens, rejected by margins of between 20 and 30 votes a bill outlawing the stationing of the missiles on Belgian soil and a resolution calling for a delay in deployment.

■ In Paris, a group of physicians announced Thursday that almost 15,000 physicians from 43 countries, including 35 Nobel laureates, had signed a petition appealing for a halt to the nuclear arms race, citing the danger of a "holocaust" that could kill 100 million people.

■ In Geneva, the chief Soviet negotiator at the talks on limiting

## Lebanese Panel Drafts Plans to Ease Tensions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Members of Lebanon's warring factions said Thursday that they had reached a series of constitutional and political reforms aimed at easing national tensions, and were ready to present them to factional leaders for approval.

Several persons of the 14-member panel, who stayed in Geneva after last week's national reconciliation conference of Lebanese leaders, said they had reached agreement on many points, but that disagreements remained on some issues.

The delegates stressed that no formal agreement had been reached and that their conclusions were tentative, pending discussions with faction leaders and the preparation of a final document.

The key issue blocking national accord is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. On May 17, Israel and Lebanon signed a U.S.-mediated accord on the pullback of Israeli forces from Lebanon but Syrian-backed opposition leaders have called for its abrogation.

Late Wednesday, after six meetings in three days, sources told Reuters that the committee obtained considerable agreement on reform of Lebanon's 40-year-old constitutional pact, which gives the Maronite Christians power over Muslims in a 6-to-5 ratio in Parliament and other institutions. Some of the sources qualified the measure of agreement as "surprising."

All sides agreed on the principle of parity in Parliament between Muslims and Christians, delegate sources said, and the opposition National Salvation Front — led by two Muslims and a Maronite Christian, former President Sleiman Franjieh — had agreed that the presidency could stay in Maronite hands with a Sunni Muslim prime minister, as is the case at present.

The committee was set up to formulate detailed constitutional, economic and social questions by the main Lebanon reconciliation conference, which recessed Friday after five days.

One topic that the committee continued to discuss Thursday was that of the composition of the Lebanese Army.

## Japanese Diet Hears Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

recent trend toward a stronger yen."

The one U.S. position critical of Japan that Mr. Reagan brought up directly in the joint statement concerned defense.

"The United States," he said, "remains convinced that the most important contribution Japan can make toward the peace and security in Asia is for Japan to provide for its own defense and share more of the burden of our mutual defense effort."

Addressing arms control issues, Mr. Reagan said that the United States had offered new initiatives in negotiations on both strategic arms reduction and intermediate-range nuclear weapons at Geneva and that "our great frustration has been the other side's unwillingness to negotiate in good faith."

Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Reagan has tried to alleviate Asian concerns that a reduction of Soviet medium-range weapons in Europe would mean more Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia and he gave this reassurance again in his speech Friday.

"Let me make one thing very plain," he said. "We must not and will not accept any agreement that transfers the threat of longer-range nuclear missiles from Europe to Asia."

The current flare-up in Lebanon was "due to Israel's continuing aggression," he said, adding that the two foreign ministers also held Washington responsible for "deliberately kindling the Lebanese conflict."

## Rebels Claim Downing of Angolan Jet

The Associated Press

LISBON — Anti-Marxist rebels in Angola asserted Thursday they shot down an Angolan airliner that crashed after takeoff Tuesday, killing all 126 persons aboard.

However, the Angolan national airline, TAAG, said that its plane appeared to have crashed because of a "technical fault."

The rebels said all the passengers were soldiers and therefore the plane was a legitimate target. TAAG said all but two of the passengers were civilians.

The plane, a Boeing 737, crashed just after taking off from the airport at Lubango, Angola, on a regularly scheduled flight to Luanda, the capital.

A statement from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, said its "special commandos" destroyed the airliner.

In a communiqué distributed in Lisbon, UNITA said: "A group of special commandos shot down at 1500 local time a Boeing 737 which was transporting recruits and a company of the 3d Motorized Brigade from Lubango to Luanda."

Angola's news agency, ANGOP, denied reports there were military recruits on the plane and said it carried "only two soldiers."

It then quoted a statement released by TAAG which said, "While investigations into the cause of the accident are still underway, all evidence gathered so far points to a technical fault causing the crash."

ANGOP, monitored in Lisbon, said the plane carried 121 passengers and five crew members and all were killed in the crash.

UNITA has waged a bush war against the Marxist government since losing out in a civil war after Angola won independence from Portugal eight years ago. Rebel guerrillas are active in the region where the accident occurred, 460 miles (about 740 kilometers) south-southeast of Luanda.

## U.S. Communists Convening

United Press International

CLEVELAND — Gus Hall, leader of the U.S. Communist Party, opened the party's 23d convention Thursday by charging the Reagan administration is bringing the United States nearer to nuclear conflict through undeclared wars in areas such as Central America.

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"This marks a determined effort of both governments to try to do something about the yen-dollar relationship and through that to address the imbalance in trade," Mr. Reagan said at a press conference.

The U.S. government, for its part, made several promises as well, including a statement that it would pursue "as quickly as possible" a reduction of the U.S. budget deficit through additional measures to reduce government spending."

Mr. Reagan said that the Japanese were convinced that if the budget deficit in the United States were reduced, the interest-rate structure would also be reduced, working to lower the value of the dollar against the yen. The Reagan administration position on this issue until this point has been that there is no specific correlation between the U.S. budget deficit and the high level of U.S. interest rates.

The specific steps announced by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Takeshida fall into two groups. The first is designed to promote wider use of the yen in international dealings.

For example, Japan said it would relax restrictions on purchases of yen for future delivery. This change would be effective April 1. The Japanese Ministry of Finance also will submit a bill in the next ordinary



EC MINISTERS IN GREECE — West Germany's finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, left, talks to the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, standing beside him, and West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, at a meeting of European Community ministers in Athens. In the background are, from right, Uffe Elleman-Jensen, Denmark's foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister, and Hans Tietmeyer, West Germany's secretary of state for finance. The ministers failed to agree Thursday on a payments policy for external agricultural trade.

## U.S., Japan Will Try to Strengthen Yen To Counteract the Imbalance in Trade

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshida of Japan announced Thursday the details of an agreement designed to liberalize the functioning of the Japanese capital market and to internationalize the use of the yen in the world trading system.

The steps followed an agreement in principle announced Wednesday in Tokyo by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. It represented the first U.S. effort to reduce the deficit in trade with Japan by attempting to change the relationship between the dollar and the yen.

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For example, Japan said it would relax restrictions on purchases of yen for future delivery. This change would be effective April 1. The Japanese Ministry of Finance also will submit a bill in the next ordinary

session of the Diet, or parliament, that would reduce present barriers against foreign investment in eight to 10 specific industrial sectors.

Also planned is removal of the barrier against the issuance by the Japanese government of foreign currency-denominated bonds in U.S. or European markets. To encourage a greater amount of Japanese exports denominated in yen, the Japanese government said it would expedite a study of yen-denominated bankers' acceptances, a form of trade credit.

A second group of specifics announced Thursday for the first time are designed to allow foreigners looking for investment opportunities to put money on deposit in Japanese banks and draw interest in yen.

In addition, the Ministry of Finance said it would study an easing of rules on the issuance of yen-denominated bonds in international markets.

Mr. Takeshida was quoted in the formal statement as saying that "we as one of the major industrial nations will continue to take positive steps toward the internationalization of the yen and the liberalization of our financial and capital markets."

[In Tokyo, sources in the Ministry of Finance said Thursday "there is no guarantee the yen would strengthen" as a result of the U.S.-Japanese agreement. United Press International reported from Tokyo.]

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# Politics and Pornography: Larry Flynt's Unorthodox Campaign

By Howard Kurtz  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — In the past five weeks, Larry Flynt, the publisher of *Hustler* magazine, has sued the U.S. government for barring reporters from his home, declared himself a candidate for president, sent a Cincinnati radio station for censoring his remarks, sent free *Hustler* subscriptions to every member of Congress and the Supreme Court, bought full-page newspaper ads linking the CIA to President John F. Kennedy's assassination, purchased FBI videotapes vital to the drug-trafficking trial of John Z. DeLoe and been arrested for refusing to produce the tapes.

Mr. Flynt's outburst Tuesday during a hearing on a libel case before the Supreme Court, in which he unleashed a string of obscenities, was the latest example of what his friends say is a calculated effort to call attention to his brand of politics and pornography.

For all his antics, the wealthy publisher is said to want more than anything to be taken seriously.

A close associate said Mr. Flynt was "a man in a wheelchair who's been paralyzed for five years, who feels he's been mistreated and ignored, and who is seeking 'an element of revenge' by turning the establishment 'on its ear'."

Herald Price Fahringer, who represented Mr. Flynt in several obscenity cases, said: "He was driven to

achieve wealth and all that can bring you, but once he reached that goal he wanted to go further. He wanted to be a force in this country."

Mr. Flynt, 40, rose from a poor Kentucky farm to the seat of a small publishing empire by concocting a mixture of sex and raunchy humor tailored to the tastes of working-class men, and by defying the legal system at every turn.

He describes his philosophy in the December issue of *Hustler*. He said "nothing is sacred to me, not the poverty that gnaws at the land, the corruption of our political system, the insanity of the military who want to blow us all to hell, the phoniness of the venerable institutions or the mawkish love offered by the churches."

He added: "Hustler exposed it all, irreverently satirizing everything. So *Hustler* was busted. And I was the one who was hauled into court. I am convinced my crime was that I appealed to the common man."

Mr. Flynt was shot and permanently paralyzed in 1978 as he walked to court in Lawrenceville, Georgia, during one of his many obscenity trials. Police never found the assailant.

After struggling through operations and years of pain, Mr. Flynt seems to have regained his fire. Among the things he has done recently are these:

• Vowed to use his presidential campaign to test the

nation's obscenity laws by airing commercials featuring hard-core sex acts.

• Told reporters that he bought the tapes pertaining to the DeLoe case for \$25 million.

• Formed a First Amendment committee and paid workers \$100 a day to distribute leaflets outside the Washington Post, protesting its refusal, on legal grounds, to publish part of a Flynt advertisement. The ad, as published in *The Post*, pictured a 1978 Flynt publication with the headline: "JFK Murder Solved. Killing Coordinated by CIA."

Mr. Flynt runs his conglomerate from a gold-plated wheelchair, surrounded by armed bodyguards, in a \$5-million mansion in the exclusive Bel Air section of Los Angeles.

*Hustler* ranks third among men's magazines, behind *Playboy* and *Penthouse*, with a circulation of 1.1 million and annual revenue of \$47.8 million, according to the industry publication *Folio*. Mr. Flynt also publishes *Chic*, which has a circulation of 162,000 and annual revenues of \$6.2 million.

Mr. Flynt has gone out of his way to challenge obscenity laws. In one case, according to Hinson McLaughlin, a former Atlanta prosecutor, Mr. Flynt came to town, announced that he was selling autographed copies of *Hustler* and "dared me to arrest

him." Mr. McLaughlin complied, and Mr. Flynt was fined \$27,500.

"He was convinced that the more attention his magazine got, the more sales he would get," Mr. Fahringer, his former attorney, said.

Mr. Flynt attracted great attention, as well as skepticism, when he announced his conversion to evangelical Christianity after frequent meetings with Ruth Carter Stapleton, the late sister of the former president. Associates say Mr. Flynt appeared sincere and even gave up liquor but that his fervor ended March 4, 1978, when he was shot.

After his brother-in-law and company vice president were shot by snipers in the following months, Mr. Flynt began to delve more deeply into conspiracy theories. He suggested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency may have been involved in his shooting because of his efforts to investigate Kennedy's assassination.

When on Sept. 1 the Soviet Air Force shot down a South Korean airliner with Representative Larry McDonald, Democrat of Georgia, aboard, Mr. Flynt claimed in newspaper ads that Mr. McDonald may have engineered the disaster to make himself a conservative martyr.

"I think an awful lot of people would like to be able to do what he is doing," Mr. Fahringer said, "but they can't afford to pay the lawyers."



Larry Flynt being helped into his car after he was removed from a Supreme Court session for shouting obscenities.

## Reagan Is Said to Weigh Overhaul of Tax System

By Janice Scabery  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is hoping to use the president's State of the Union address in January to open a drive to overhaul the nation's income tax system after the 1984 election, according to administration officials.

The proposals would not raise new revenue to reduce the huge prospective federal budget deficits but would address several political problems that could trouble President Ronald Reagan in the campaign if he runs for re-election, such as allegations that his previous tax revisions have favored the wealthy.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has instructed the Cabinet Council on Economic Policy to consider several alternatives to the current system, and a report from an interagency working group is scheduled to be issued later this month, Treasury officials said.

Options include consumption taxes, either in the form of a tax on the amount of income spent to encourage saving or as a national sales tax, and flat taxes. Mr. Regan said in an interview, a flat tax basically taxes all income groups by the same percentage of their incomes, usually without deductions. Under the present marginal-rate system, taxpayers are taxed an increasing percentage of the last dollar earned.

Specific administration proposals will not be incorporated in Mr. Regan's speech to Congress in January, but making the tax system fairer is planned to be a recurrent administration theme next year, Treasury officials said.

[White House aides said Thursday that Mr. Regan was not considering proposing tax increases or a tax system overhaul in his address. A spokesman traveling with Mr. Regan in Japan said, "There is no plan to increase taxes, no plan to ask for a flat tax, no plan to put it in the State of the Union." United Press International reported from Tokyo.

[Editors of *The Washington Post* said Thursday they were confident of the accuracy of their story.]

The tax reform issue could solve several problems the administration faces. It could divert attention from the large budget deficits as well as addressing the "fairness



Donald T. Regan

question," whether the benefits of the tax cuts of 1981 and 1982 were inequally distributed.

It also would counter proposals by the Democrats to make the tax system fairer to the middle classes and the poor. However, many of the existing proposals face stiff opposition in Congress because they eliminate many tax breaks, such as deduction of home mortgage interest, that are important to the middle class.

The interest in new tax measures comes at a time when Democratic leaders have embraced all or part of a tax simplification proposal by Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, and Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri.

Their plan would levy a flat tax rate of 14 percent on most individual taxpayers, who would be allowed to deduct personal exemptions and either a standard deduction or a few itemized deductions, including home mortgage interest and charitable contributions.

"The buzz word or code word is a flat tax," Mr. Regan said, "but I don't think you can ever get a purely flat tax. But certainly you should be able to simplify the tax code as it applies to individuals."

Therefore, he said, one of the administration's priorities next year would be to "think through the entire tax system" and "raise questions about the type of taxation in 1985 and beyond."

The new tax system would not be included in the 1985 budget, although sources said that was the original plan, but it would be "at least in the discussions that will lead up to the making of the 1985 budget," Mr. Regan said.

■ **No Changes, Regan Says**

Mr. Regan and congressional leaders made it clear Thursday that there would be no tax changes before Congress adjourned for the year and probably not until after next November's elections, United Press International reported.

Following a private meeting with the Senate Finance Committee, he said the administration "agrees that the deficit should be brought down... over three to five years, but the proper way is to cut spending."

The Finance Committee chairman, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, has proposed a \$150-billion deficit-reduction plan that is evenly divided between spending cuts and tax reforms, but Mr. Regan said the administration would consider "contingency" taxes only after the necessary spending cuts are put into place.

In the House, meanwhile, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, also indicated that Congress would adjourn for the year on Nov. 18 as scheduled without passing a tax bill.

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Some of the documents were classified top secret, which means they should never be outside of locked and secured areas. The documents included the "Secretary's Morning Summary," a daily roundup of reports from U.S. embassies, as well as intelligence reports and analyses. Mr. Romberg said the dates of the documents ranged from January through March 1983.

The incident apparently involves breakdowns in the department's security procedures at several points. Highly classified documents should not have been stored in unlocked containers.

In addition, a department official said, the file cabinets that went to Lorton should never have gotten out of the office without being checked by security officials to make sure that no classified information was inside.

Mr. Romberg said Wednesday that those responsible for the security lapse would be subject to "appropriate disciplinary action."

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# Grenada: Return to Socialism?

William Pfaff

The question really is by the Grenada revolution. The serious risk is that the U.S. invasion is a responsible and needed move from a brutal cabal made of its own citizens.

Washington would prefer to see an operation as a decisive international communist. United States has been active in Grenada and the Caribbean since the Cuban revolution. The U.S. has been active in Grenada and the Caribbean since the Cuban revolution. The U.S. has been active in Grenada and the Caribbean since the Cuban revolution.

## Nicaraguan Guerrilla Cautions U.S. Against Direct Military Action

By James LeMoyn

**NEW YORK** — A top Nicaraguan rebel leader has appealed for more aid to his forces, while warning President Ronald Reagan against direct military intervention in Nicaragua.

At the start of his first official trip to the United States on Wednesday, Edén Pastora Gómez, head of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, said: "Military intervention in Nicaragua would be the biggest mistake that Reagan could make. In Grenada you could get in, but getting out would be another matter."

"We don't need U.S. intervention in Nicaragua," Mr. Pastora added. "There are enough Nicaraguans willing to fight already. We said his forces needed only two things, 'guns and boots'."

Under the name Commander Zero, Mr. Pastora was a hero of the Sandinista campaign against the late Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza. But angered by the Sandinista's increasingly Marxist course, he resigned his post as deputy defense minister, then went into exile in 1981, accusing his comrades of betraying the revolution.

For the last six months, his Costa Rica-based alliance has waged a sporadic guerrilla campaign against Sandinista units in the southeastern part of Nicaragua.

Mr. Pastora said his alliance had 4,000 armed guerrillas, and 2,000 other men waiting for weapons. But Western diplomatic sources in Costa Rica estimate that it has only 3,000 guerrillas, not all of whom are combat ready.

He said he intended to meet with journalists, politicians and Nicaraguan exiles during his two-week U.S. visit. He said he had no plans to meet with government officials, but was willing to do so.

Saying he was a "dissident Sandinista who wants to rescue the revolution," Mr. Pastora distinguished himself from the CIA-supported Nicaraguan Democratic Force, another Nicaraguan rebel organization that operates out of Honduras.

Despite U.S. pressure, Mr. Pastora said he had repeatedly refused to join forces with the Contras of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force because they are led by former members of Somoza's National Guard.

Expressing concern with U.S. policy, Mr. Pastora said the administration was "Salvadorizing" Nicaragua by encouraging random violence and by backing the rightist contra guerrillas who, he said, have military successes but no political backing.

Although Western diplomatic officials in Costa Rica have said that the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance has received a limited degree of financing and arms from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Pastora would say only that he "may" have received CIA support "indirectly."

He added that he would "take money from anyone, so long as there are no conditions attached." His funds were so low, he said, that he could only spend \$100 equipping each of his guerrilla fighters.

"It would be easy to get money if I became a right-winger or if I was a left-winger," Mr. Pastora said. "It's harder when you are in the center without a preconceived ideology."

**Warning in Nicaragua**

A Nicaraguan official said that foreign troops might be sent to assist anti-Sandinista rebels, who he said were failing in their campaign to seize a portion of Nicaraguan territory.

The official, Victor Tirado López, a member of the nine-man Sandinista National Directorate, said Tuesday that the Reagan administration was trying to reactivate the Central American Defense Council to use the organization's forces against Nicaragua.

Military leaders from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador have held several meetings in recent months to discuss the future of the council, which has been largely inactive since the Sandinista revolution four years ago.

"We have powerful enemies who have tried to destroy us," Mr. Tirado said. "President Reagan has assumed the right to invade wherever he pleases."

The Sandinistas, he said, pose no threat to neighboring countries. "Our only sin is not to have followed the path Washington would have liked," he said.



Edén Pastora Gómez, leader of a Costa Rica-based rebel alliance opposed to the Nicaraguan government, asked in New York on Wednesday for "guns and boots" for his men.

## Tight Security Measures, Ban on Public Meetings Are Imposed in Grenada

**ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada** — Sir Paul Soon, the governor general, has banned public meetings on Grenada and authorized arrests without warrants.

He signed the laws last week under his authority as head of state. They were obtained from the government printing office Wednesday.

The proclamation states that "all meetings, gatherings and assemblies of persons in any public place are prohibited" except for church and business meetings.

The laws also call for establishing a special "advisory tribunal" to handle people accused of creating "a disturbance" or "disaffection" or who interfere with the work of the soldiers on Grenada.

A government source said the public security laws would "remain in effect as long as necessary," adding that "nobody is holding any public meetings now, anyway."

The island's sole newspaper, a state-owned twice-weekly publication, ceased operations after U.S.-led troops seized Grenada on Oct. 25.

**Panel to Advise on Policy**

Earlier, Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported from St. George's:

The nine-member advisory council appointed Wednesday by Sir Paul is to "give directions of policy to the departments of government," the governor general said.

Meredith Alister McIntyre, a 51-year-old Grenadian economist who is deputy secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was named to head the council.

The panel, Sir Paul said Wednesday, "will be collectively responsible to the governor general for the conduct of the government of Grenada."

He said the council, made up of eight men and a woman, would have as one of its main tasks the making of "all necessary preparations for the holding of general elections so that the Grenadian people will be free to choose their own government."

Sir Paul did not offer any timetable for such elections, but said in an interview last week that they could be held in six months to a year.

A representative of Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Paul is the last remaining link to constitutional rule in Grenada.

Although the council members selected have no constitutional status, they are to have something like ministerial responsibility.

Sir Paul assigned the nine such specializations as health, foreign affairs, labor, economic matters and sports.

But he repeated that he had specifically avoided choosing people with political or vested interests.

"Instead," he said, "I looked for people who had technical and administrative experience with international, regional, governmental and voluntary organizations and people who are known to be concerned about Grenada's development and the welfare of the people generally."

Sir Paul said he had asked the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to make Mr. McIntyre available to head the council and was awaiting a reply.

In the interim, he said, the group will be led by Nicholas Braithwaite, a 58-year-old educator who has

## Thatcher Says She and Kohl Support U.S.

**British Leader, in Bonn, Discusses Arms, Grenada**

By Tyler Marshall

**Los Angeles Times Service**

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain have declared an end to their criticism of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, but strains between the United States and its two closest European allies seemed likely to persist over the issue.

The two leaders emphasized at a press conference Wednesday that differences over Grenada were less important than unity within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at a time when the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe is only weeks away.

"It is important now to reemphasize our ties with the United States," Mr. Kohl said.

Mr. Kohl and Mrs. Thatcher met for routine consultations that assumed additional importance because of the Grenada incident and the missile issue.

Mrs. Thatcher said that after risks on Grenada this week with Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam of the United States, "We agreed it was time to look forward to the future."

Both she and Mr. Kohl, embarrassed and angered by the invasion and by what they said was insufficient consultation, had previously spoken out against the U.S. action.

Mrs. Thatcher described the Western alliance as "in good heart and health," but she emphasized that Britain would respond should Grenada require further assistance.

Mr. Kohl, too, has continued to indicate displeasure with the Reagan administration. Asked this week if he thought it correct for an ally not to inform another of its actions for nearly two weeks, Mr. Kohl responded, "That's a good question." He added later that he had been consulted he would have had "a lot of suggestions about how to do it differently."

Mr. Kohl's reaction to the Grenada invasion has also exacerbated differences between two leaders in his coalition government.

Franz Josef Strauss, leader of Bavaria's Christian Social Union, criticized the government's failure to support the United States and sent his own emissary, a secretary of state in the Interior Ministry, to Grenada on a fact-finding mission.

This provoked Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who helped formulate the initial West German response, to accuse him of meddling in foreign affairs.

## After Grenada Visit, 2 Congressmen Dispute Invasion Motive

By Hedrick Smith

**WASHINGTON** — Two Congressmen, dissenting from the majority of a House of Representatives fact-finding delegation to Grenada, have challenged statements that U.S. citizens on the island were in clear danger and declared that the invasion of the island was not justified on that ground.

Representatives Louis Stokes of Ohio and Ronald V. Dellums of California, both Democrats who went in a 14-member House delegation to Grenada last weekend, said Wednesday that the confirmed U.S. presence on the island disproved Reagan administration assertions that the invasion's primary

objective was to save endangered American citizens.

Another lawmaker who went to Grenada, Representative Don Bonker, Democrat of Washington, also said Wednesday that he had doubts about the danger to Americans as a justification for the invasion.

"If that was our objective, why are we still there?" Mr. Dellums asked at a news conference. "This invasion was not about the students. They were a convenient vehicle for the further militarization of American foreign policy."

Mr. Stokes said that U.S. forces "are engaging in illegal searches and seizures of people and homes" and "still wounding members of the population" for security or political reasons.

A majority of the members of the House delegation reported to Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts on Tuesday that the threat to about 1,000 U.S. citizens on Grenada, many of them medical students, had justified the invasion.

At a news conference attended by a half dozen other black members of Congress, Mr. Stokes and Mr. Dellums said that the 21-member Black Caucus had endorsed their report challenging the decision to invade.

"The evidence," Mr. Stokes said, "is that not a single American child or not a single American national was in any way placed in danger, placed in jeopardy, or placed in a hostile situation during the entire period prior to the invasion."

Amid a general congressional swing toward support of the invasion, Mr. Stokes said all the opposition did not come from blacks. "There are white members of Congress who agreed with us," he said.

One of them, Mr. Bonker, was also a member of the Grenada delegation. He did not join Mr. Stokes and Mr. Dellums in their news conference, but said in a telephone interview that he was "not convinced there was imminent danger to U.S. citizens."

He said, however, that there were "factors that would make the invasion desirable," such as the discovery of sizable caches of Cuban and Soviet-supplied arms on the island.

**High Death Toll Reported**

British press reports said Thursday that the Reagan administration had deliberately withheld the number of U.S. deaths in Grenada.

They said that the casualties numbered at least 42 and could reach 80, United Press International reported from London.

The official Pentagon figure is 18 American deaths.

"My sources indicate that the United States is deliberately disguising its military losses in Grenada," a Daily Telegraph correspondent reported.

A British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent quoted unidentified military sources as saying that at least 42 soldiers had died, but the final toll could "rise past 70 as more severely wounded die."

The Daily Telegraph said: "Several serious incidents in which Americans have died have gone unreported, including a multiple helicopter crash at the Cuban-built airport of Point Salines."

## U.S. Airlines Warned After Invasion

**WASHINGTON Post Service**

**WASHINGTON** — Two days after the Oct. 25 invasion of Grenada, the Federal Aviation Administration warned U.S. airlines to be particularly wary of possible hijackers because of potential jeopardy to American passengers who might be flown to Cuba.

An FAA spokesman, Fred Farar, said: "We sent a warning, a reminder if you will, to the airlines saying, 'Be particularly extra careful during your [passenger] screening. It would be a particularly bad time to have a plane loaded of Americans land in Cuba.'"

The memorandum was sent to about three dozen U.S. security inspectors, who directed it to airline officials, particularly carriers serving Florida, the Caribbean and Latin America. The memo was signed by Billie H. Vincent, chief of the FAA's Office of Aviation Security.

The memo urged caution "in view of U.S. government concerns for the existing potential for hijacking, and the safety of U.S. citizens aboard aircraft that might be successfully hijacked to Cuba." No extraordinary measures have been adopted by the FAA.

NYSE Most Active										
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Symbol	Price	
AT&T	22.50	+0.12	1,200,000	IBM	165.00	+1.00	800,000	GE	28.00	+0.25
IBM	165.00	+1.00	800,000	MSFT	34.00	+0.50	1,500,000	BA	110.00	+2.00
MSFT	34.00	+0.50	1,500,000	GO	48.00	+0.75	900,000	W	42.00	+0.50
GO	48.00	+0.75	900,000	DIS	25.00	+0.10	1,100,000	AMT	22.00	+0.15
DIS	25.00	+0.10	1,100,000	INTL	18.00	+0.20	700,000	TRW	20.00	+0.10
INTL	18.00	+0.20	700,000	UNIV	15.00	+0.15	600,000	AMC	18.00	+0.10
UNIV	15.00	+0.15	600,000	AMC	18.00	+0.10	500,000	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	500,000	AMT	22.00	+0.15	400,000	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	400,000	TRW	20.00	+0.10	300,000	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	300,000	AMC	18.00	+0.10	200,000	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	200,000	AMT	22.00	+0.15	100,000	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	100,000	TRW	20.00	+0.10	50,000	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	50,000	AMC	18.00	+0.10	25,000	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	25,000	AMT	22.00	+0.15	12,500	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	12,500	TRW	20.00	+0.10	6,250	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	6,250	AMC	18.00	+0.10	3,125	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	3,125	AMT	22.00	+0.15	1,562	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	1,562	TRW	20.00	+0.10	781	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	781	AMC	18.00	+0.10	390	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	390	AMT	22.00	+0.15	195	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	195	TRW	20.00	+0.10	97	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	97	AMC	18.00	+0.10	48	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	48	AMT	22.00	+0.15	24	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	24	TRW	20.00	+0.10	12	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	12	AMC	18.00	+0.10	6	AMT	22.00	+0.15
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TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10
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TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10
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TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
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TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
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TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10
AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10
TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
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TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00	+0.10
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TRW	20.00	+0.10	0	AMC	18.00	+0.10	0	AMT	22.00	+0.15
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AMT	22.00	+0.15	0	TRW	20.00					







# RIYADH

## A SPECIAL REPORT ON THE SAUDI ARABIAN CAPITAL

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1983**

Page 7

# A Focus Of New National Prestige

**RIYADH** — Modern Riyadh is as astonishing as Brasilia was when it was constructed in a wilderness plateau deep in Brazil's interior. Like Brasilia, Riyadh is intended by the nation's leadership to symbolize the country's new and future prestige.

However, unlike Brasilia — whose growth has stabilized since it has become firmly established as Brazil's new capital — Riyadh is growing at a hectic pace and is not a city built from the ground up. It has been the royal Saudi capital for 50 years.

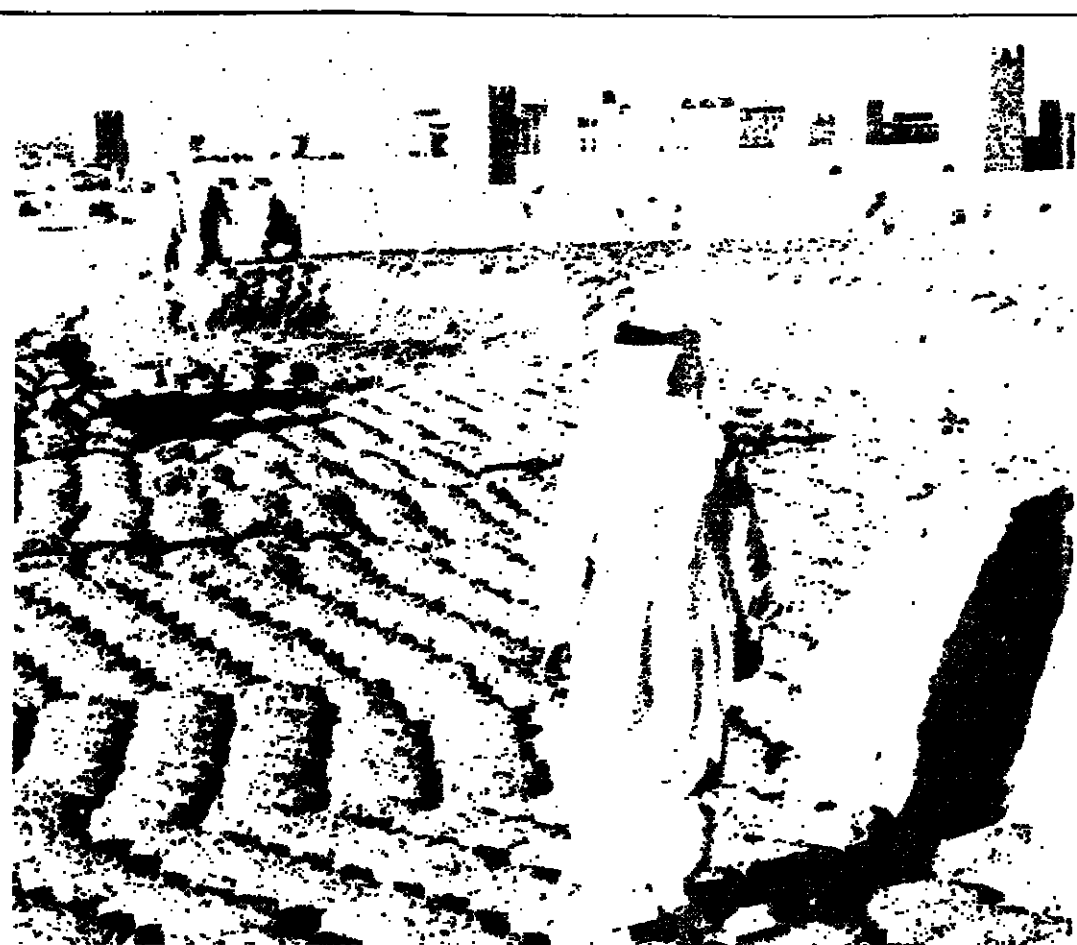
Alongside Riyadh's boom-town atmosphere and the vast scale of its bid to become a major Middle Eastern metropolis, a distinct feature of Riyadh is its planners' attempt to graft a modern city onto the old, austere ways of a traditional desert and Islamic capital.

The city's hectic expansion has been driven by the sudden but planned influx of people, both Saudi Arabians and foreigners, into the capital of the oil-rich kingdom.

Symptomatic of the Saudi effort to carry traditional Riyadh into the future is the latest decision by the Planning Committee to undertake a massive renovation of the old city center — a cluster of the Friday mosque, the al-Musmak fortress, the governor's office, the main *souks* and traditional housing — to make it viable for the coming century.

For years, fearing the disruptive impact of Western ways, Saudi leaders seemed content to leave most foreigners in the kingdom's coastal cities — Jeddah, the Red Sea trading port, and Dhahran, the oil capital in the Eastern Province. Riyadh remained little changed socially from a walled adobe village and conservative citadel.

The need for Western technol-  
(Continued on Page 10)



**Metamorphosis of a capital:** Left, a jet flies over a modern quarter of Riyadh; right, the old citadel and adobe bricks

# Forbidden City Becoming a World Center

By Joseph Fitchett

**RIYADH** — A forbidden city for centuries, today an international capital, Riyadh has undergone a metamorphosis in the 50 years since Saudi Arabia was proclaimed a kingdom with this its capital. The transformation is one of the most significant, yet subtler stories of change in modern, oil-rich Saudi Arabia.

Jeddah has modernized faster. Jubail spawns more eye-popping statistics. There is more universal human drama in scores of villages where people lived with water-wheels, sunlight and camels for power until the 1960s — and whose sons pilot jets and manage corporations.

Riyadh's transformation is a more complex story. Symbolized by the opening of King Khaled International Airport, an outstanding architectural monument and the first airport in the capital open to foreign airlines, the emerging mood reflects a readiness for contact with the world community. King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz is to dedicate the airport Nov. 16.

Rare among non-Western capitals in having never been occupied by a colonial power, Riyadh profited from its isolation to remain an inward-looking city, anxious to preserve its established ways, leery of the frenetic changes occurring beyond the desert it ruled and conscious that foreigners had brought nothing but trouble to a nation confident of living with a just system.

Today, Saudi Arabia has decided to make Riyadh the gateway as well as the capital, for business such as

(Continued on Page 12)

## *Isolation, Extremes of Desert Life Forge Values of a Conservative Capital*

**By Laraine Carter**

**WASHINGTON** — No other city in Saudi Arabia has greater symbolic significance than Riyadh, the kingdom's modern capital and the traditional capital of the Nejd, heartland of Arabia.

The Nejd region, the center of Arabia, once was the most remote and inhospitable peninsula on the globe. Nejdīs have an effish charisma. They can claim to be heirs to the purest Arab blood, and, historically, few except the bedouins of north Arabia had the hardness and tenacity to attempt to penetrate the Nejd.

A recent controversy in the Saudi Arabian press pitted the views of "Arab purists" in Riyadh against the more tolerant, cosmopolitan opinions

of Jeddah-based contributors who stressed the importance of Islamic solidarity. Whereas the Hejaz, Arabia's Red Sea coast, has been historically exposed to the world's Muslims arriving on pilgrimages, the fierce zeal of the Nejd has often taken the form of disdain for the Hejaz — and even Islam's holy cities of Mecca and Medina — for practices that the desert zealots considered deviations from the faith, accompanied by foreign influences historically absent from the Nejd.

Nejd means highland. Riyadh is on a sedimentary plateau, the Tuwaiq escarpment, about 500 meters (1,645 feet) above sea level — surrounded by desert but situated in the well-watered confluence of two river beds, the Wadi Hanifa and the

smaller Wadi Batha, a region known in pre-Islamic times as Yamamah. Although Riyadh itself is one of the few fertile localities in the kingdom, the surrounding Nejd desert makes the climate of the city dry. The temperature range is more extreme than anywhere else in the country.

Isolated in the Nejd, Riyadh — amid the rumble of physical change — remains the most conservative of all Moslem cities, a holdover of the austere values that forged modern Saudi Arabia.

The date of birth of what eventually became the monarchy under the house of Saud is 1744, when a chieftain of the Saud family swore a solemn pact with the religious reformer Mohammed ibn Abdul Wahhab to begin the conquest of Arabia under the

banner of the movement *al da'wah ila al tauhid*, the call to the doctrine of the oneness of God.

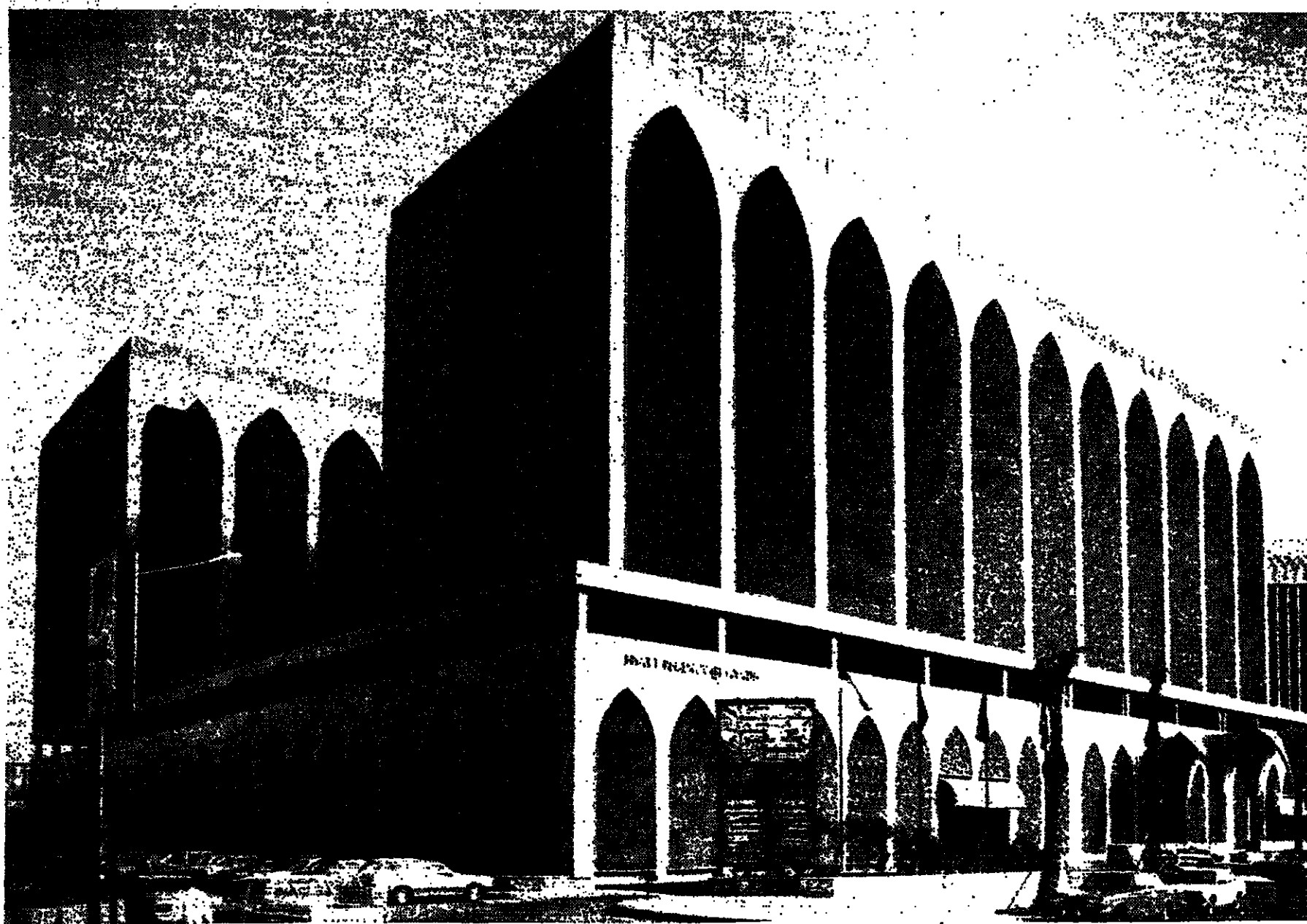
The Saud-Wahhabi coalition, an Arab version of England's Puritan Revolution under Oliver Cromwell, would prove enduring and powerful. This early Saud-Wahhabi compact, which included taking the oath the Prophet Mohammed had first used when he established his rule in Medina, fused secular power and religious integrity as the basis for rule in Arabia—a fervor still felt strongly in Riyadh.

The reformer, Abdul Wahhab, was particularly indignant about two practices, *shirk* and *bida*, which he felt departed from Islamic orthodoxy. *Shirk* is the attribution of divine qualities to any-

one but God — praying to saints, a common practice in Arabia then, was an example of shirk. In the reformer's view, shirk was often related to *bida*, innovations or practices not sanctioned by the Prophet or his followers in the first three centuries of Islam.

This very literal interpretation of Islam underpins the authority of the Saud dynasty, and the concept of *bida* has, therefore, provided a continuing challenge to the modernization process. Anything not specifically mentioned in early Islamic writings is immediately suspect, and rulers attempting to introduce change have had to seek the approbation of the *ulema*, the religious leaders,

(Continued on Page 13)



**HYATT REGENCY® RIYADH**

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Crown Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Members Of The Royal Family  
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## RIYADH

**\$3.5-Billion King Khaled Airport Combines Space-Age Technology, Saudi Luxury**

RIYADH — Passengers arriving at Riyadh's new \$3.5-billion airport will have the impression of entering the kingdom through a modern man-made oasis where nothing existed five years ago.

From the outside, in the desolation of the surrounding desert, the airport resembles a space station, its interlocked triangular panels, mosque dome and control tower forming a futuristic community in the harsh environment.

For deplaning passengers, the effect is closer to a luxury hotel. Crossing jetway bridges into the terminals, passengers will pass through green trees planted in broad marble stairs leading to the immigration area. Sunlight will flood the atrium, with its fountains, from high windows between 72 overlapping triangular tiers that form the roof. The aesthetic effect is meant to project Saudi Arabia's idea of its national prestige and regal style.

Although there is virtually no natural vegetation between the airport and the capital 35 kilometers (21.7 miles) away, the airport has imported a quarter of a million plants and shrubs to create the effect. Intended to be the ceremonial gateway to the kingdom, the airport will be formally dedicated this week as King Khaled International Airport (KKIA) in memory of the late Saudi Arabian king who decreed its construction in 1978. It surpasses even prize-winning Jeddah airport — opened two years ago as King Abdul Aziz International Airport and capable of accommodating 2 million Moslem pilgrims — in demonstrating the grand scale of Saudi Arabia's projects.

KKIA will make Riyadh dramatically more accessible to foreigners. Foreign airlines, for the first time, will be allowed to fly into the capital, previously reserved for Saudia, the national carrier.

The director general of the new airport, Saad M. Tassan, said: "We expect to have eventually 10 international carriers."

Foreign airlines will start operating sooner than most people expected. Within days of the airport's opening, Yemenia (North Yemen's carrier), Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways and Swissair — which will become the first Western airline granted traffic rights to Riyadh — will start regular services to Riyadh, sources said. Air France intends to begin landing there by January.

The airport contains four triangular-shaped passenger terminals, two for international flights and two for domestic traffic. They are equipped with jetways capable of accommodating any commercial passenger liner and linked by short air-conditioned halls for transfer passengers to change planes quickly.

The four terminals (two of which will not be opened until next year) and the two 14,200-foot runways are only part of the project. There is a royal pavilion in the form of a small palace, a mosque for 5,000 worshippers inside and another 5,000 outside, a control tower that is among the world's tallest for good visibility and a mechanized air-cargo terminal doubling the kingdom's present capacity.

The royal pavilion functions as a VIP terminal as well as a small palace for the king.

Set apart beneath a triangular roof similar to those of the other terminals, it has a main floor providing an array of facilities for state occasions. There is a voluminous reception hall illuminated by a circular brass chandelier reflected in brass-trimmed marble walls, lounges, sets of office suites, discreet guard rooms, an auditorium for 100 people equipped for simultaneous interpretation, two guest suites and the king's bedroom suite.

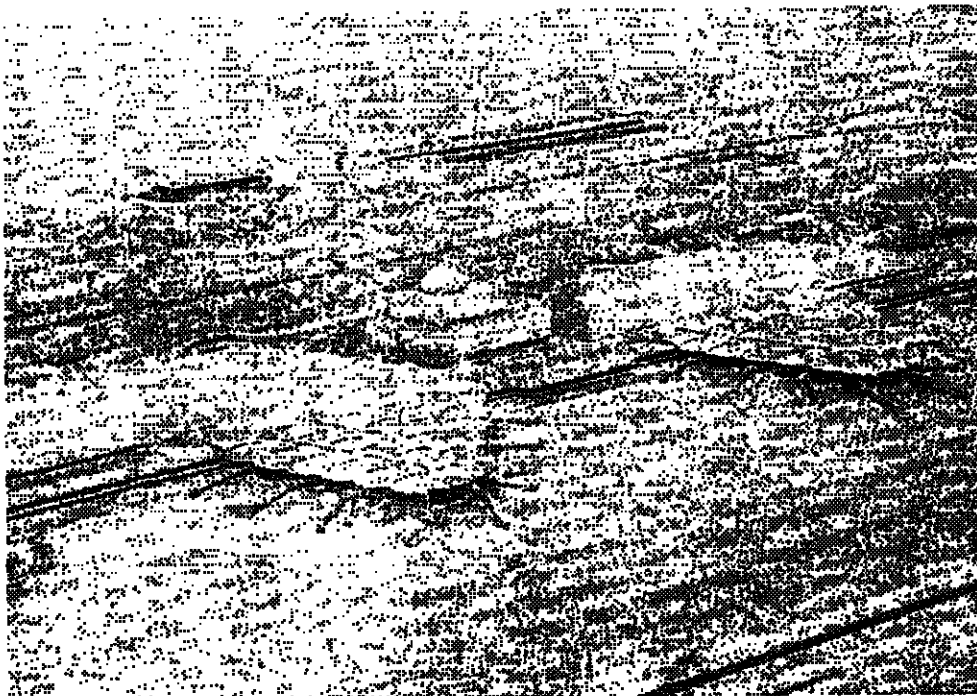
Pink marble is the main material throughout, even in some walls and bathtubs. Other walls are finished in brass, leather or line wood. The lawn outside the bedrooms is planted with special Bermuda grass that is supposed to minimize hay fever or other allergies. A special kitchen caters the food.

On a lower floor, streamlined facilities provide easy boarding for princes, officials and foreign dignitaries, who can emerge on the apron used by the head of state, out of public view.

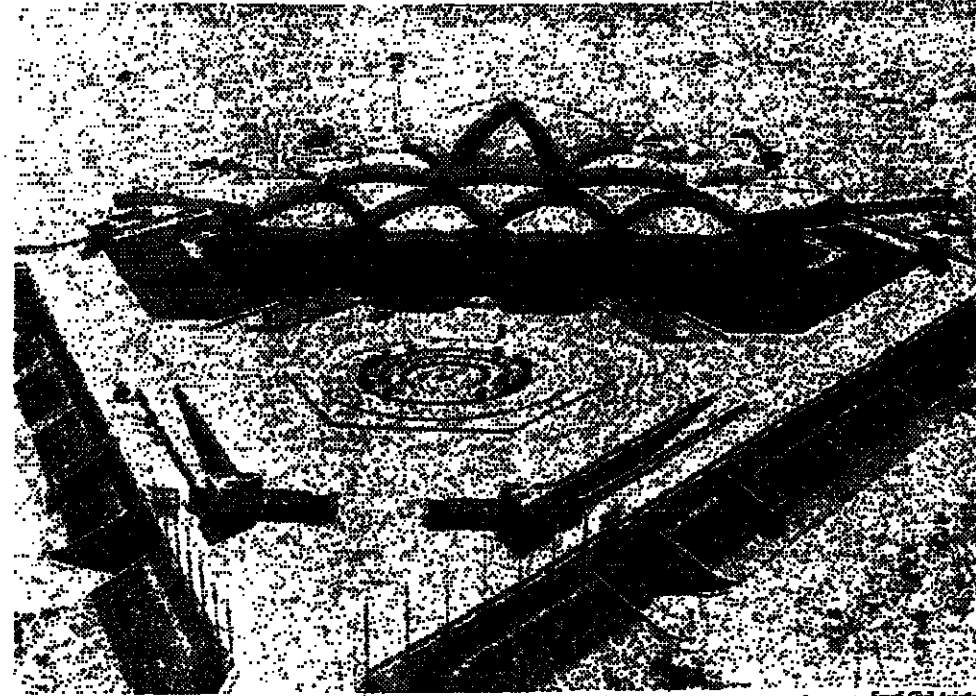
The complex is linked to the main terminals by a broad drive, lined with the date palm trees that are the symbol of the house of Saud. This avenue ends in the mosque, which is intended to serve both on official occasions and for daily prayer by the public.

The 40-meter-high mosque is set atop 40 steps 60 meters long and pointing to Mecca. The dome, 33 meters across, is outwardly plain, inward sound-absorbent; it seems at night to float on a ring of light, the effect of a small ring of windows separating it from hexagonal walls.

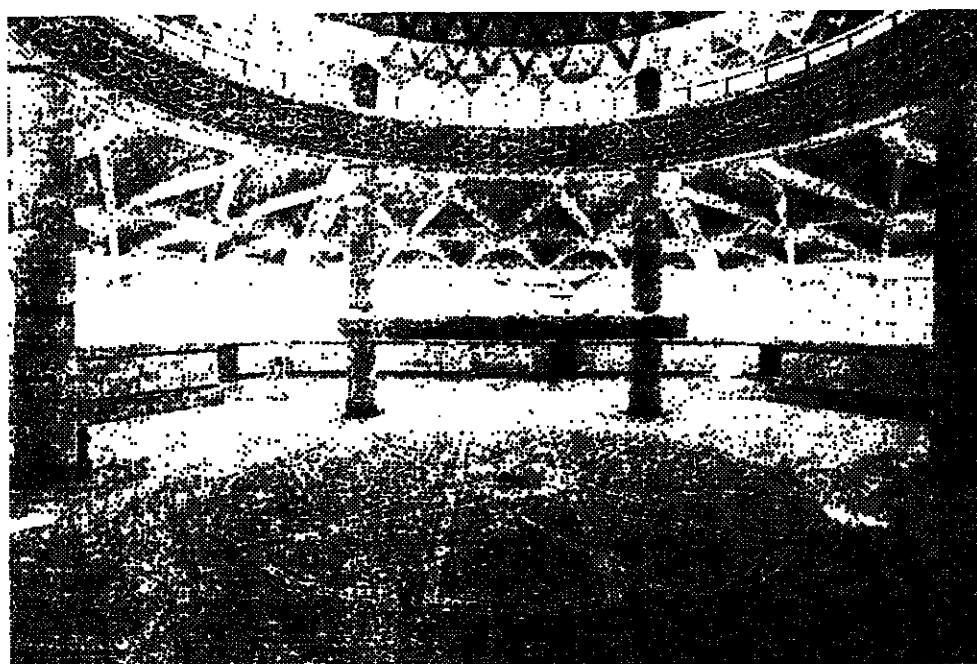
Inside, a circular brass chandelier can be adjusted in intensity for the amount of daylight filtering through stained glass windows. The finish



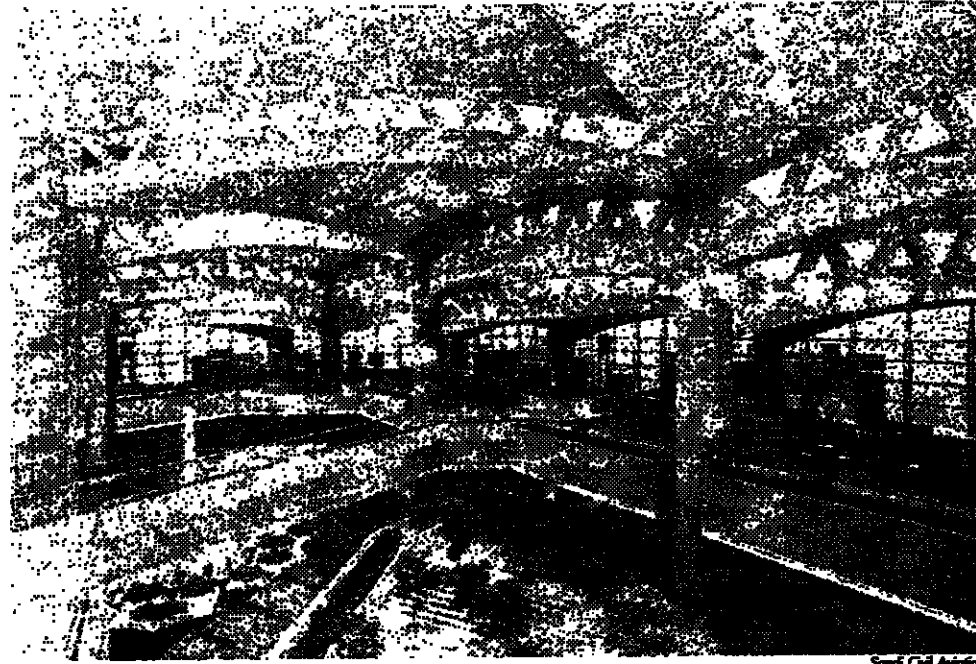
Aerial view of the passenger terminal complex.



The Royal Pavilion for heads of state, visitors of rank.



The airport's mosque: Showplace of Islamic art forms.



Two levels of fountains and plants inside passenger terminal.

includes thousands of inscribed mosaics, carved wood doors and panels, paper-thin translucent minerals creating abstract patterns and a vast carpet.

The airport can be expanded in a second phase to add more runways and facilities that eventually may double the cost of the undertaking, industry sources said. The full site covers 343 square kilometers (134 square miles), making it the world's biggest airport.

With Bechtel as the chief Western consultant, the major Saudi decision-maker at KKIA was the Ministry of Defense and Aviation, headed

by Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. Within the ministry, Major General Said Y. Amin is overseeing the merger of the Presidency of Civil Aviation (the regulatory agency) and International Airports Projects, which is responsible for building major airports. Construction of the third and final new airport, near Dhahran, will start after KKIA opens. Saudi Arabian Bechtel was awarded the management contract last month, and the first tender offer will be advertised within 10 days, sources said.

KKIA will not be an air force base, Saudi officials said. Other civil international airports, including the new Jeddah airport and the old airports in Riyadh and Dhahran, are also military fields.

But, according to Mr. Tassan, "KKIA will have some military facilities, but it is not a base, only a facility, and it is a civilian airport." A small air force terminal is planned at KKIA, but Mr. Tassan said it is intended for a nonmilitary purpose that he did not want to specify.

The Royal Saudi Air Force base in Riyadh, he said, will remain at the present Riyadh airport, on the capital's outskirts, near the defense ministry. The Riyadh airport handles Saudi interceptors and also some AWACS surveillance planes sold to Saudi Arabia two years ago by the United States. U.S. personnel working on the AWACS plane operations are billeted in a nearby Riyadh hotel.

The old Riyadh airport, which will switch over from one day to the next, Dec. 5, is behind the planning of KKIA. Enlarged three times from a quonset hut in the 1960s, it is spartan. Kept sparsely by Asian workers, it has often frustrated passengers because of the confusing check-in system that is frequently overwhelmed by the throng of passengers trying to catch flights to Asia or to Europe, all through the same row of counters.

The old airport also has been engulfed by Riyadh's northern growth, resulting in traffic snarls and other environmental problems as more buildings rise around the airport.

The opening of KKIA is expected to expand dramatically the volume of passengers and tonnage of freight moving by air in and out of Riyadh. Riyadh handled 5.4 million passengers last year, ranking 47th in the world (Jeddah is ranked 37th), according to Airport Forum magazine. In the number of international passengers, Riyadh probably was also outranked by Dhahran.

KKIA expects to handle 7.5 million passengers next year, 60 percent of them domestic, according to Mr. Tassan. As foreign carriers' operations in Riyadh grow, Mr. Tassan expects the balance to shift in favor of international passengers, eventually making Riyadh the second gateway to the kingdom, behind Jeddah.

In the initial stage, KKIA will remain a medium-size world airport, for example, behind Zurich but ahead of Singapore. But, ultimately, KKIA is expected to be able to move into the top 20 airports, handling up to 18 million passengers a year by the end of the century. By then, Riyadh will probably have doubled in population to 2 million people.

"Next year we expect traffic peaks of 25 aircraft an hour, but we can handle 70 movements an hour, so we are geared up for the year 2000," according to Mohammed A. Badrudin, a U.S.-trained Saudi engineer, who is KKIA deputy director general.

Similar expansion is expected in air freight. At present, all three major Saudi airports handle about 60,000 tons annually, Mr. Tassan said.

KKIA will accommodate 140,000 tons smoothly in its highly mechanized air-cargo terminal.

The air-cargo terminal typifies the high level of technology prevailing throughout the airport. Hangar doors can be adjusted to fit around the nose of any cargo-liner, moving up and down as the plane rises as it is unloaded or sinks as it takes on cargo, so dust and heat are kept out of the cargo terminal, where fragile shipments may be kept.

The pilot uses an electronic diagram on the outside wall of the hangar that shows him exactly how to position his plane. This so-called "safe port" system, as well as the system of pallets, rollers, conveyor belts, forklifts and storage inside, all match the best facilities in existence anywhere, for example, Federal Express terminals in Tennessee or cargo terminals in Seoul and London.

Similarly, passenger facilities have been designed to provide comfort. "We expect a passenger to be from sidewalk to plane seat or vice versa in 10 minutes," Mr. Tassan said.

"Safety, efficiency, security — these are the goals of any airport, and this one is no exception," Mr. Badrudin said. Security is provided by hermetic fencing around sensitive installations and discreet command posts inside the airport that sweep the area with TV monitors.

Of course, the functioning of the airport will depend heavily on personnel. Physically, the airport has been planned to minimize maintenance; parts are similar throughout for easy replacement, and computerization has been advanced to the limits of the art.

In contrast, custodial work will be heavy. For example, vast expanses of windows will need to be cleaned and other aspects of the airport will require constant labor. This is to be accomplished by a combination of sophisticated cleaning tools and abundant Asian labor.

Training for operating personnel has advanced side by side with construction. After a series of full-fledged trials with Saudi planes and volunteer "passengers," KKIA plans to replace the old airport on the first Sunday in December.

The real tests will come with time as KKIA, like other big Saudi airports, turns into a small city.

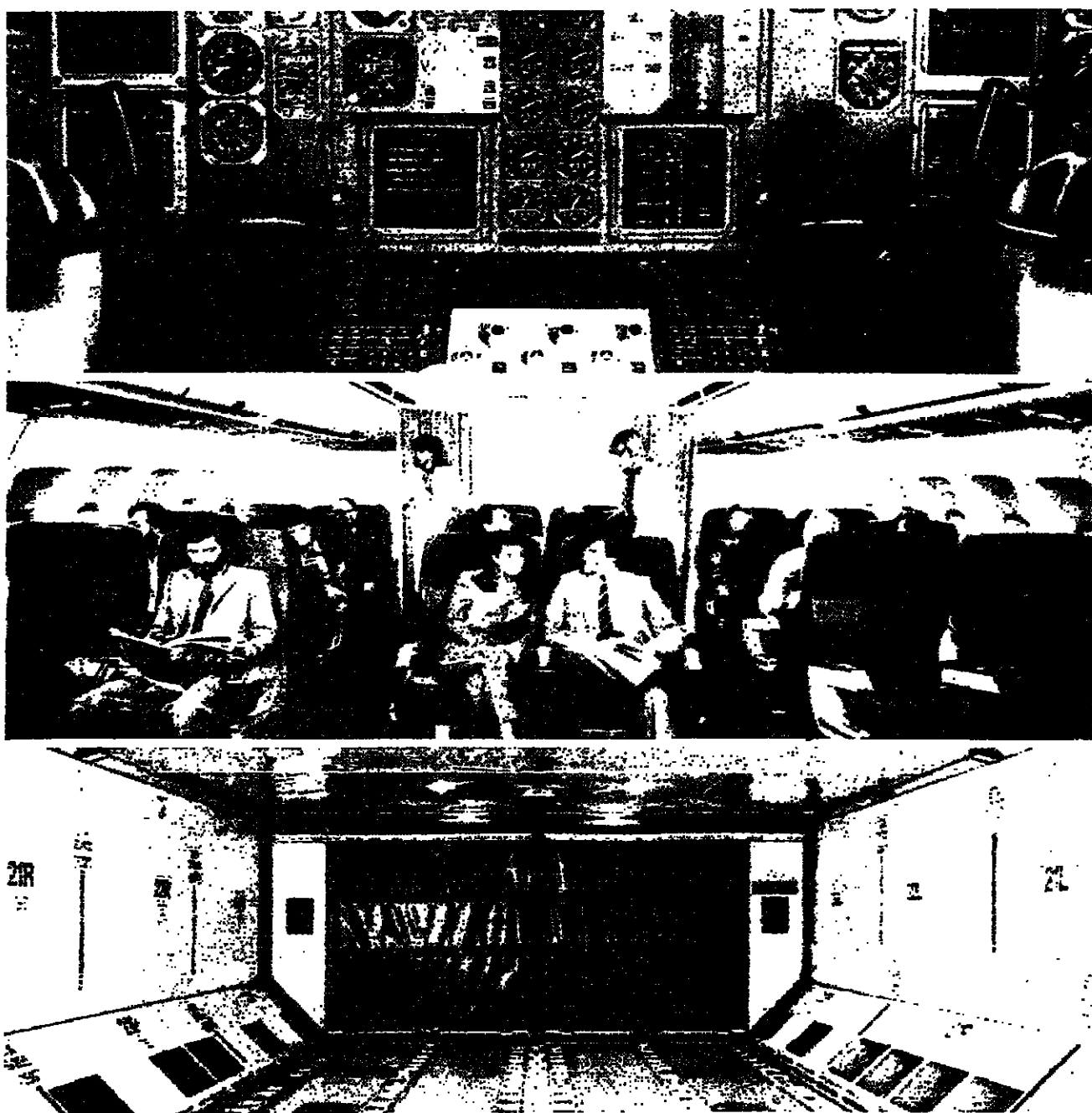
The site, chosen far out of town to prevent urban encroachment, should allow the administrators to control carefully the growth of private businesses planned in and around the airport site.

But already the lush greenery — kept in trim and in season by the 40-man nursery at the airport and watered by the airport's own recycling plant — has started to attract families for weekend picnics as the most beguiling spot for miles around.

The landscaping — small plants on a human scale inside the terminal, shrubs lining the roads for viewing from a car, bigger trees and flower beds around the airport to be seen by passengers aloft as they approach Riyadh across the desert — is bound to attract admiring local residents.

But the Saudi sense of propriety is distressed by too many loiterers. In Jeddah, officials are discreetly spreading chicken-wire in the gardens to prevent abusive picnicking. "The airport is going to be an education, both for those who run it and those who use it," a Saudi official said.

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

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**Arab Themes Expressed in Airport Architecture**

By Robert Azzi

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Gyo Obata, the chief architect of Riyadh's King Khaled International Airport, uses his hands to describe the design of the project he calls perhaps the most important work he has ever done.

One hand overlapping another to mold the form, Mr. Obata, 60, explained to a visitor the way the triangles that make up the passenger terminal overlap, and what they represent.

"What I found in Islamic architecture," he said, "is a tremendous use of geometry, and that's how the whole development of the airport grew — out of the triangle and using the triangle to keep building up the forms."

There is obvious delight and satisfaction in the solution that he has found, and a listener understands that the system will not be repeated in another building. The solution is closed.

"I don't think there will ever be another airport built like that ever, just because of the circumstances," he said.

Mr. Obata is the chairman of the board and chief designer of the U.S. firm Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum of St. Louis. The firm, known as HOK, was asked by another U.S.-based company, Bechtel, to undertake the architectural work for the new Riyadh airport,

including the passenger terminals, control tower, mosque and royal pavilion. Saudi Arabia had asked Bechtel to design and engineer the overall project.

HOK had designed the airports for St. Louis and Dallas-Fort Worth and produced a design for a Singapore airport that was never built. HOK also had been commissioned to design the new King Saud University complex in Riyadh. For the Saudis there must have been added cachet in hiring a firm that designed so many of the attractions that visitors to the United States admire. HOK has designed the Galleria shopping mall in Houston, the National Air and Space Museum on the Mall in Washington, D.C., and the Bloomingdale department store in Philadelphia and the Saks Fifth Avenue store in San Francisco.

"For both the airport and the university," Mr. Obata said, "I had to really look into the whole history of Islamic architecture. I looked everywhere — Egypt, Arabia, Morocco, Spain, Iran. I went through it all and studied it, trying to get inspiration."

"The projects have been exhilarating and gave us a chance to pursue excellence," he said.

At King Khaled International Airport it is not clear that anyone yet fully understands the design, which strives to be a synthesis of

technology, philosophy and exacting compatibility with the environment and culture it serves.

"I really believe in the concept that form grows out of an understanding of a particular building's unique requirements," said Mr. Obata. "Each problem calls for its own kind of solution. . . . I would say that the Islamic architectural tradition, and in the case of the university, the architecture of the Nejd, had more influence than any particular individual."

When he began his first project in Saudi Arabia, the university, Mr. Obata said, "I looked at a lot of what was happening in Saudi Arabia in architecture and there was really nothing happening — no relationship to the existing conditions and architecture."

Every detail of his design for that project reflects the forms of the Nejd; the color of the precast forms, the shaded walkways and arches, the changing of levels all reflected what Mr. Obata calls the intuitive reaction that he felt with the project.

Now, in the airport, Mr. Obata used curves and rich detailing including paving, tiles and decoration with the triangles. He was impressed by the Alhambra and by the use of water trickling from higher elevations, which he tried to use.

"I've always been interested with the interaction of daylight. I've used lots of skylights and clerestory lights to bring light into the airport space. In many of the airports you go through throughout the world you don't feel this sense of space and air. This building gives you that sense."

As the new gateway to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Obata said, "I felt it should have some meaning, some special quality as you come through it. I think it has been very successful."

Even the landscaping is a direct response to the harsh Saudi environment. Supporting all the greenery is a 47-acre (18.8-hectare) greenhouse established by Bechtel to support the airport.

"They've got things there we would love to have in California," said one HOK employee. "It's as good a nursery as exists anywhere."

Around the royal pavilion, to be used by the king, other members of the royal family and government officials as well as visiting heads of state and VIPs, the grounds were landscaped to assure unobstructed sight lines for the security forces.

It is Mr. Obata's hope that as people move through the airport they will feel that they have entered an oasis of peace created by the unity of design and function, the light and decoration, the volumes

(Continued on Page 16)

هكذا بنى الأصل



## RIYADH

## New Military Air Base At Al Kharj Symbolizes Saudi Defense Effort

By Anthony H. Cordesman

WASHINGTON — If Riyadh's new civilian airport is a symbol of Saudi Arabia's civil development, its new air base at Al Kharj is a symbol of Saudi military development and Saudi hopes for defense cooperation with other Arab states and the West.

Al Kharj, which is about 75 kilometers (46 miles) southeast of Riyadh, will be the permanent base for Saudi Arabia's force of five E-3A AWACS planes and five KC-707 tankers. When these forces arrive, Saudi Arabia will have the most advanced airborne warning, command and control system and maritime surveillance system of any Third World state. It will be more advanced than that of Japan or any member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization outside the central region.

Saudi Arabia plans to depend on the five E-3As, its fighters, and an advanced command and control system centered in Riyadh as its primary deterrent in dealing with future threats from Iran or any hostile regime that might arise if Iraq should lose the Iran-Iraq war. It hopes to build up its combat air strength from its present total of 170 to 200-250 aircraft by 1990, and to expand its F-15 strength from 62 to 100 fighters as it phases out its obsolete Lightnings.

This force will help compensate for the fact that Saudi Arabia lacks the manpower to build up major ground forces or to operate large numbers of less capable aircraft. It knows it must be able to rapidly shift its airpower to cover about 2.3 million square kilometers of territory and 7,000 kilometers of borders — an area roughly equal in size to the eastern half of the United States. The force will enable Saudi Arabia to win air superiority against any local threat in the Yemen or the Red Sea area, and greatly reduce the risk of pressure in the West from Syria or Israel.

The E-3As will provide the airborne sensors and command and control capabilities that will enable Saudi Arabia to cooperate with other southern Gulf air forces, and to protect its "strategic corridor." This corridor extends along Saudi Arabia's Gulf coast from Jubail to Dhahran. It goes south through the key oil facilities at Abqaiq to Riyadh and then to Taif, Mecca, and Medina.

Without the E-3As, Saudi fighters would have less than six minutes of warning of an attack from over Iranian territory, no way to effectively coordinate its fighters to defend key coastal targets like Ras Tanura or Dammam, and no hope of coordinating its air units, land-based air defenses, and growing force of modern ships with ship-to-air missiles. This part of Saudi Arabia's Eastern province is rapidly replacing its Red Sea coast as its most developed area, but it is nearly 1,000 kilometers from Saudi bases on the Red Sea coast.

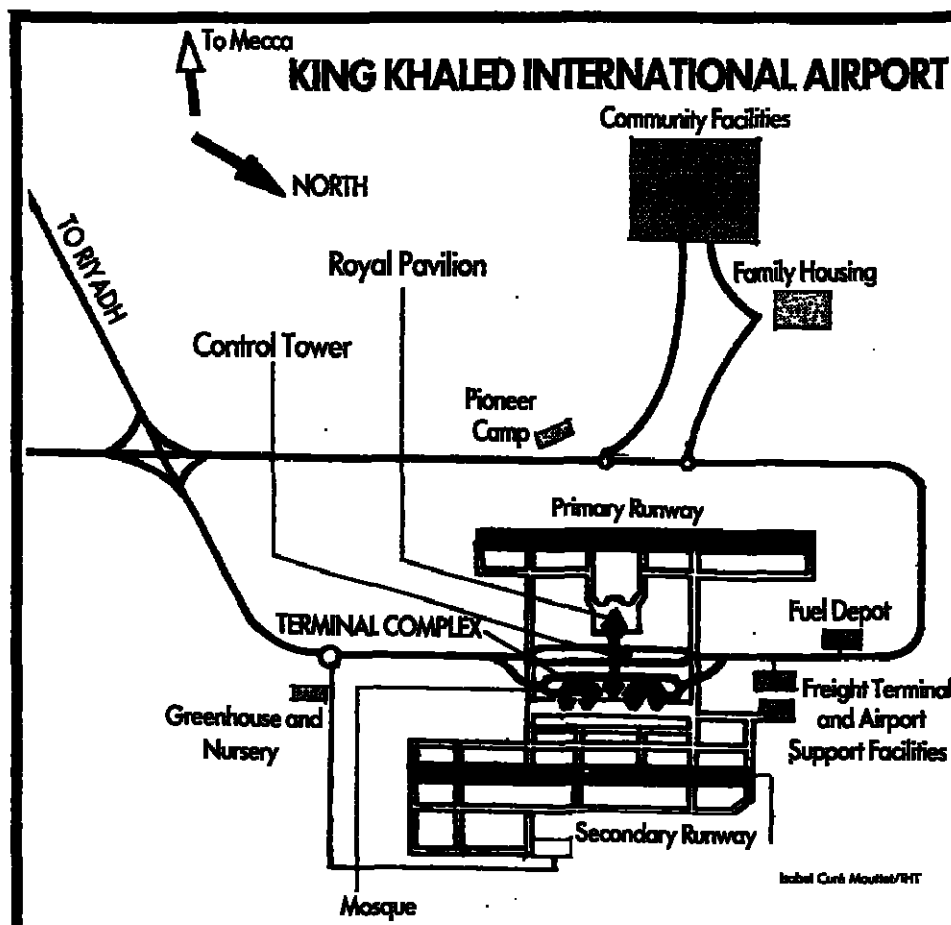
While the AWACS force will initially be based at the old air base at Riyadh, which is being converted to a full military facility, the AWACS force will ultimately be deployed at the new base being built at Al Kharj for several reasons. First, this is the most central location for dealing with the fact that Saudi Arabia faces potential threats and instability on all its borders, and a growing Soviet presence in Ethiopia, whose northeastern border is only about 400 kilometers from Mecca.

Second, Al Kharj is in the least vulnerable area in the kingdom. Neither the E-3A or its tankers can be sheltered effectively against the potential threats of the 1980s. Third, the highly sophisticated systems on the E-3A require considerable maintenance during sustained operations, and Al Kharj provides a secure staging point for service.

Finally, while Riyadh's civil airport will not be vulnerable to regional threats until the late 1990s, Saudi Arabia must plan for the fact that the E-3As cannot be kept on continuous alert in peacetime and will be its most attractive initial military target. Moving the AWACS force to Al Kharj deflects any attack away from Saudi Arabia's civil population, allows defense of the E-3As by fighters operating from a major military air base, and helps reduce the risk civil flight paths might be used to cloak an attack.

The AWACS force is also only the most visible link in a vast command, control, communications, and intelligence or C-3I system which will be built during the mid-1980s to allow Saudi Arabia's small armed forces to operate against any threat to its borders, to help link together all the forces of the conservative Gulf states in the Gulf Cooperation Council, and provide a means by which "over-the-horizon" forces from the United States can be used.

(Continued on Page 16)



## Engineers Defy Harsh Climate

RIYADH — Temperatures at the Riyadh airport construction site were so hot that concrete for the runways often had to be poured using ice instead of water. But climate was only one problem facing contractors.

"Time was one of the biggest challenges," according to a Bechtel executive, who said that prompt completion of the King Khaled International Airport was a Saudi requirement. Bechtel, through a joint venture, Saudi Arabian Bechtel, was the general consultant and project manager for the airport.

The ice was supplied by two ice-making plants built on the site, a typically ingenious solution to the rigors of the environment.

Other complications included a remote location, 25 miles (40 kilometers) from Riyadh; difficult terrain; water shortages; an ambitious design and new Saudi regulations maximizing the number of subcontractors to channel as much work as possible to Saudi-owned businesses.

The sense of urgency, however, also had a beneficial side: The original design was adhered to strictly, thus avoiding costly changes. Unlike Jeddah's King Abdul Aziz International Airport, which grew by revisions over 15 years to become a

\$4 billion prize-winning airport, Riyadh's airport was designed from the start in 1975 to be a super-project, according to the airport's deputy director general, Mohammed A. Badruddin.

The project came under the Ministry of Defense and Aviation under Major General Said Y. Amin. Saudi Arabian Bechtel (SAB) is a joint venture between the giant U.S.-based construction company and Saudi Arabian partners including Sulaiman Olayan.

Mr. Olayan, a Saudi tycoon, started work as an employee of Aramco. Today he sits on the board of Mobil. As a young man, he started his own construction company whose first big job was on Tapline, the Aramco-built pipeline to Lebanon.

On a site covering 94 square miles (243 square kilometers), the SAB-managed project was described by an industry magazine, *Engineering News-Record*, as "just about the nearest, smoothest-running construction job imaginable for its size."

Nearly half the 59 separate bid packages went to Saudi Arabian companies. At the peak of construction, more than 14,000 men worked at the site.

Runway grading involved mov-

ing 9 million cubic yards (6.8 million cubic meters) of earth, a job performed by Philipp Holzmann AG of Frankfurt.

Another major contractor was Pegel Arabia, a subsidiary of Sogeti, a Saudi company owned by a group including Samir Hamzah and Mustapha Derneika, who bought the West Berlin-based construction company Pegel. Other contractors included Archirodon Construction Overseas of Athens and London's Saudi Tarmac Co.

A pavilion for the royal family was built by Abaid and Almuallah of Dubai with Turner International Industries. The mosque was built by Taiwan's Hanil Development Co., which also constructed the control tower. Bendix supplied most of the navigational equipment.

A major innovation was a worldwide logistics system set up to handle shipment and delivery for everything from screws to prebuilt air bridges weighing 7,500 tons each. Two million tons of concrete, much of it mixed with imported materials, was used in the project. Offices in Baltimore, Rotterdam and Tokyo arranged shipment routes and supervised arrival times for all materials.

(Continued on Page 14)

## National Airline Faces Curtailed Subsidies, New Competition

By Robert Bailey

LONDON — Riyadh's new King Khaled International Airport is described by members of the staff of Saudia, the Saudi Arabian airlines corporation, as the country's third gateway for foreign flights. It will substantially augment international operations, which until now have centered on Jeddah and Dhahran.

Up to now these have been the only airports in the kingdom able to accommodate intercontinental-range passenger and cargo aircraft. The new airport occupies a site of 243 square kilometers (94 square miles), more than double the size of King Abdul Aziz International Airport, which when it opened in 1981 was the largest airport area in the world. Apart from serving foreign routes King Khaled International is also expected to become a hub of Saudia's extensive and important domestic operations.

The state-owned airline's home routes have been built up steadily over the last 40 years from humble beginnings to an enterprise that provides scheduled services to Jeddah and Dhahran and 20 other locations separated on land by vast tracts of some of the most inhospitable desert in the world. Airports served include Turaiif, Arar, Jout, Gurayat, Tabuk, Hail and Rafha in the north and Wadyah, Gassim, Qaisumah, Yanbu, Medina, Hofuf and, soon, Jubail in the central axis, as well as Taif, Bisha, Abha, Gizan, Nejan and Sharurah in the south.

Saudia said that by helping to sustain the economic growth of the kingdom, the airline was playing a vital role in government plans to encourage a much wider segment of the population to play an active and meaningful role in the development of Saudi Arabia.

However, the government policy of encouraging communication by providing inexpensive air travel means that Saudia operates at a loss. The first fare increase in 10 years occurred two years ago. Even this 70-percent hike only raised a regular economy return ticket between Riyadh and Jeddah, for example, to just \$120 for a 700-kilometer (434-mile) journey. The cost of a return ticket over a comparable distance in Europe, say London to Milan, is three times as much.

There is little doubt that the low-fare policy has been successful in increasing social cohesiveness by making long-distance travel available in a country still poorly served by overland transport facilities. For Saudia, which under the five-year development plan (1980-1985) has been charged with achieving a financial balance in current operations in domestic services, shaking off the subsidized fare structure is clearly going to be difficult.

International operating costs — and the mounting problem of discounted fares in the region — are also of concern to management. But, nevertheless, the presence of Saudia aircraft has become increasingly prominent at airports around the world in the last few years. Today, the airline has a fleet — including aircraft on order — that comprises 17 Lockheed Tristar L-1011s, 12 Boeing 747s, 20 Boeing 737s and 11 Boeing 707s as well as six Douglas DC-8s, two Fokker F-28s and seven Gulfstream IIs and 111s.

Eleven Airbus Industrie A300-600 wide-bodied airliners will begin to enter service next year. The total represents a formidable inventory and operation that began in 1945 with a gift of a DC-3 (Dakota) aircraft to King Abdul Aziz by President Franklin D. Roose-

velt after a meeting between the two leaders on the Great Bitter Lake in Egypt. Two other DC-3s and the loan of U.S. air crew helped create the embryo of an airline. Later Trans World Airlines took over the management role. This has been replaced by a largely Saudi-led structure that includes pilots, management and maintenance and provision of simulator training. The airline employs more than 22,000 people and boasts the highest percentage of Saudi Arab staffing achieved by any major company within the kingdom.

Having the money to invest in aircraft, training, personnel and construction of airport infrastructure has allowed Saudia to maintain its ranking as the world's fastest growing airline. In spite of declining oil revenues the market served by Saudia remains huge. In 1982, the kingdom's airports handled 11.5 percent more traffic than in the preceding year. Of the total 18 million passengers, 7.8 million went through Jeddah, nearly 6 million through Riyadh and 4.4 million through Dhahran.

Air cargo traffic also reflected substantial growth, rising more than 40 percent to 241,364 tons over the same period. The planned A300-600s will further increase Saudia's passenger capacity. The first of the aircraft, which are able to seat 267 to 345 passengers and have a range of 6,100 kilometers, will be delivered in March next year.

All of Saudia's 747s, including special performance intercontinental-range versions of the jumbo aircraft, have been accepted into service. The first was flown directly to Jeddah from the manufacturer's base in Seattle by Ahmad Mattar, Saudia's director-general who is also a 747 captain.

A result of the acquisition of new big jets has been a marked increase in international services provided by Saudia. The routes encompass the Middle East, Europe and the Far East. Nonstop flights from Jeddah to New York have been in operation for two years. Previously, North American business visitors had to transit in Europe or use the service provided jointly by Pan American Airways and Saudia between Houston and Dhahran. Other direct services are also provided to Europe, including one between Riyadh and Frankfurt. The services are supported by a sophisticated communications network that includes a computerized reservation and automated ticketing system.

The opening of the new airport heralds the end of Saudia's exclusive rights at the capital's airport although foreign airlines are likely to be asked to give up existing landing rights at either Jeddah or Dhahran before being allowed in. The first foreign carriers to enter are likely to be Kuwait Airways and Gulf Air. The relationship between the latter and Saudia operations may become much closer in the long term if studies by the Gulf Cooperation Council, aimed at amalgamating the three airlines, are implemented.

Despite rising operating costs, amalgamation is not a process likely to happen quickly. There is economic logic in establishing a joint policy and rationalizing services but many questions are thereby raised, not least about future aircraft procurement plans. National airlines are also a very potent form of identification for developing countries and their rulers. Few in the region are likely to want to lose their airline's badge of independence, not least the highly successful and ambitious Saudia, the Arab world's principal airline.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بمناسبة افتتاح مطار الملك خالد الدولي بالرياض

تتقدم

شركة بيجل العربية

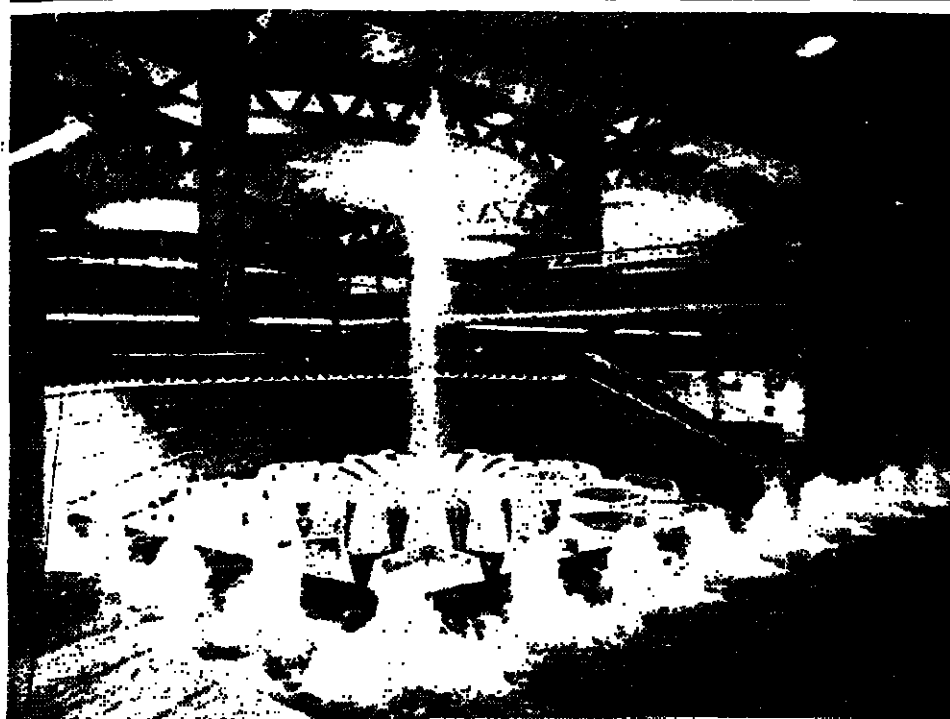
من حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك فهد بن عبد العزيز المفخّم

وصاحب السمو الملكي الأمير عبد الله بن عبد العزيز ولي العهد والنائب الأول لرئيس مجلس الوزراء ورئيس الحرس الوطني

وصاحب السمو الملكي الأمير سلطان بن عبد العزيز النائب الثاني لرئيس مجلس الوزراء ووزير الدفاع والطيران والمفتش العام

والشعب السعودي باطيب التهاني ودوام الأبرار

في ظل حكومة جلالة الرشيدة



الجمهور في مستوى الوصول



سقف قاعة المغادرة



نافورة الماء عند قاعدة القنطرة



ظلمة طريق المغادرة

منظر ليلي لطريق



In September 1979, Pegel Arabia was awarded the Contract for construction of the Domestic and International Terminal Buildings at the King Khaled International Airport and, in June of 1982, was awarded an extension to construct two additional Terminal Buildings. Pegel Arabia is also the general contractor for the Facilities Maintenance Complex, Special Flight Service and General Aviation Terminal. Pegel Arabia's professional engineers, technicians and craftsmen are proud to be associated with this project.

PEGEL ARABIA  
P.O. Box 2929  
RIYADH  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

مكتبة من الأصل







## RIYADH

## A Desert Capital, an Embodiment of an Islamic Idea

Special to the IHT

RIYADH — Like any utopia, Riyadh is the embodiment of an idea. Although a visitor to the Saudi capital may at first find it difficult to locate the idea amid the huge shopping centers, ice-cream shops, computerized billboards, palatial hotels and other boons of modernity.

Engle cars race down the boulevards lined with palm trees and flower beds, jumbo jets roar overhead and birds twitter. But something is missing. The idea draws on you as you suddenly sense the presence of absence — there are no churches here, no cinemas, theaters, bars, casinos, statues or women drivers — or in fact very many women at all. And there are scores of mosques.

Let the call to prayer begin and

the idea becomes clearer. Every place of business snaps shut, the supermarkets disgorge hundreds of shoppers and chain their doors, and for a half hour or so the mosques are the focal point of the city of 1.8 million.

General Motors vehicles with the markings of the World Assembly for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice may appear, loudspeakers blaring, enjoining stragglers to go and pray. After the prayer, doors reopen, shutters fly up and business resumes as usual — until the next prayer.

This is Riyadh — a handsome, prosperous, fairly cosmopolitan capital, and at the same time the seat of a Wahhabite Islamic theocracy whose laws, because they are divine, are strictly and forever im-

mutable. Its steadfast rejection of elements perceived as corrupting (such as bars and cinemas) is equalled only by an ironic tolerance for absorbing, or better yet, hosting, hundreds of thousands of expatriates, hired hands, housewives and traveling salesmen from the four corners of the earth.

Riyadh is the spiritual home of the religious driving force that conquered and still governs all of Saudi Arabia. It was at Diriyah, a small town outside the city (now the home of King Saud University), that Sheikh Mohammed ibn Abdul Wahhab, a Nejd scholar and reformer, formed a pact with the local emir, Mohammed ibn Saud, to combine their religious and temporal forces to rule the region. The alliance predates the founding of the modern kingdom by nearly 200

years and is still the linchpin of the national government.

Mohammed ibn Saud sought the spiritual blessing of Abdul Wahhab. Abdul Wahhab sought a political ally to help him enforce the purification of Islam, both of persisting pre-Islamic customs and the accretions of more than a thousand years of practice. His thinking, based on the teachings of the Hanbali jurist Ibn Taimiya of Baghdad, was that the pristine Islam of the days of the Prophet, based solely on the *sharia* (the Koran) and *sunna* (traditions of the Prophet) had to be restored; all other practices were *bida*, or sinful "innovation."

Thus, saint worship, cults, derisives, the reverence of shrines, and differing notions of the Caliphate — for example, Shiism — were to be eschewed and a strict Unitarianism to be promoted in line with a tough, narrow interpretation of the *sharia*.

For the next dozen decades the alliance gained ground throughout Arabia, virtually eliminating idols, processions and the rituals of "popular Islam." Saudi leaders bore the title of *imam*. After numerous setbacks, tribal and sectarian, the Saudi-Wahhabite liberation of all of what is now Saudi Arabia was accomplished on Sept. 23, 1932. Mecca was cleared of Ottomans, and Riyadh was made capital.

At the time, Riyadh was so steeped in its hostility to *bida* that it made an impractical home for foreign diplomats, banks, and the national airline, which Jewish well-come. But the Nejd town has grown up and is slowly taking on its responsibilities. Consulates are moving here, with all embassies to follow within a few years; the banks, all represented by resplendent branches, are coming; Saudi Arabian Airlines is coming; armies of Americans, Indians, Koreans, Filipinos, Britons, Pakistanis are already here in force. The city bristles with tall buildings, flyovers — and an arrogant sophistication. Its foreign residents, though they may never have heard of him, live by the rules of Abdul Wahhab, his allies and descendants.

Hence, no alcohol, no pork or pork byproducts, no non-Sunni Muslim religious literature, no videogame arcades, dolls, or pornography, statues, or works of Karl Marx. Men and women may not kiss or hold hands in public; kisses are carefully excised from imported television shows. It has been ruled unacceptable to celebrate any birthday, even the Prophet's. New buses are issued regularly, and recent ones struck out at chess pieces

and smoking in government offices.

What cannot be controlled at the ports of entry is supervised by the corps of *mutawas* — literally "volunteer" — in fact a self-appointed guardian of public morality generally associated with a local mosque — or the nongovernmental Society for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice. *Mutawas* patrol the streets to see that shops close up promptly at prayer times — remaining inside a shop is a jailable offense — to see that dress codes are followed (women must cover their heads and limbs, men may not wear gold jewelry) and, when their curiosity is aroused, to see that women are accompanied by *mahram*, or acceptable escorts. A woman accompanied by any man other than her husband, father, son or brother is in trouble, although exceptions are made for chauffeurs. Joggers are told to wear sweat pants over their running shorts.

*Mutawas* are much feared among most non-Muslim expatriates and are caricatured as hoary old bedouins with henna-stained beards and long staffs. In fact, many are young and fluent in English, though just as zealously formidable as their elders. They are singleminded moralists, and no respecters of diplomatic privilege. One year ago, a young U.S.-educated *mutawa* in the wealthy Riyadh suburb of Olayya detained a U.S. consular official for several hours at his mosque, lecturing him sternly in colloquial English against ever kissing his fiancée in public again.

The *mutawas*, despite their zeal, do not engage in missionary work, and even their patrolling authority is limited by their lack of support from the Saudi government. Indeed, the Wahhabite state is far more tolerant of foreign ways as long as they do not intrude too much, or too harmfully, on the Saudi way of life. It is the government's defense of private property that permits easier breathing and virtually any choice of lifestyle to Riyadh's foreign residents. Examples beckon.

Most large Western companies provide private television channels and Christian religious services for their employees. Video game arcades are forbidden due to their cost and bad influence on children — as in some U.S. towns — but the machines may be owned privately or installed in company housing compounds. No women may be employed where they have any contact with men, but an exception is made for Saudi's stewardesses. Many foreign women go unveiled, Arab and other men bedeck themselves with gold, and they claim



A worker moulds an adobe brick for use in restoration of Diriyah.

## Restoring the Seat of the House of Saud

DIRIYAH — The mud brick ruins of Diriyah, a walled oasis that was for centuries the seat of the Saud family and first capital of the kingdom, is a favorite picnic haunt for the residents of Riyadh 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the northwest. Set on a low hill above a date-palm grove watered by the Wadi Hanifa, gap-toothed crenellated walls rise with three-story towers, their triangular windows arranged in sets of six.

They are crumbling like sandcastles. A few slender white stucco columns remain among sandy paths. Palms, neglected since farmers sought work in Riyadh, have withered. When Abdul Aziz seized Riyadh in 1902, he made that city his capital. Riyadh eventually became the capital of Saudi Arabia, and Diriyah was never rebuilt after its 1819 devastation. Now, after nearly a century of neglect, the Department of Antiquities is restoring a few key buildings — palaces and fortifications — of the first Saudi kingdom.

As early as the 16th century, the Saud family was settled at this oasis after moving north from what today is Oman. The tribe was famous for its herd

of riding camels, known as *Diriyah*, and the colony was named for them. It was at Diriyah that Mohammed ibn Saud, patriarch of the modern Saudi dynasty, and Sheikh Mohammed ibn Abdul Wahhab made their historic pact. The alliance led to a series of battles out of which emerged a united Arabia under the dual banners of Wahhabism and the house of Saud. They had formed the pattern of unity prevailing in Arabia today.

Activity has revived gradually in the old town. A few shops have opened at the old city gate in recent years. Children — whose unabashed curiosity is always a surprising contrast with the dignified men of Saudi adults — play noisily in the narrow, shady paths. A modest suburb has grown on the flatland outside Diriyah, where several hundred families live in low blocks of flats protected by garden walls and enjoying the comforts of electricity, piped water and air-conditioning.

The Diriyah Foundation, established in 1973 by the royal family to sponsor research in fields from medicine to solar energy, takes its name from the town.

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

## Uyainah Solar Village: Ancient Roots And New Technology at Historic Site

UYAINAH — It was a hot October morning when Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, governor of Riyadh province, inaugurated last month the biggest solar-energy project of its kind in the world — a field of 160 giant, mobile mirrors that convert sunlight into electricity in this village.

The ceremony resembled other royal openings which occur so frequently in oil-rich Saudi Arabia. On a desolate hilltop, a motorcade pulls up in front of a big open-sided tent, the royal party crosses the sand on a red carpet and joins the waiting diplomats, contractors and local dignitaries. Juice is served during speeches by officials and religious leaders, then the group follows the prince on a walk-through of the project followed by a slide show depicting the construction and the future benefits of the project.

The Solar Village Project — designed to provide power to three rural hamlets about 30 miles (about 50 kilometers) northwest of Riyadh — is special not only because it involves ultramodern technology but also because it is situated in the natal village of Mohammed ibn Abdul Wahhab, the 18th-century religious reformer whose alliance with the house of Saud gave birth to modern Saudi Arabia with its puritanical Islam.

The King Faisal Air Academy — one of the kingdom's lengthening list of training facilities for the armed services — is located in this village, profiting from the solar energy plant.

Uyainah (which also is spelled Uyaynah) was a symbolic choice for the main project in Saudi Arabia of SOLERAS, the Solar Energy Research Joint Cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the United States.

This is a binational research campaign in which each country provided \$50 million over a five-year period beginning in 1977 to develop solar energy applications of worldwide benefit.

SOLERAS itself grew out of discussions in 1977 between President Jimmy Carter and Crown Prince Fahd, who was visiting Washington to inaugurate a solar-heated school financed by Saudi Arabia through the Diriyah Foundation. That fund was established by

King Faisal for Saudi-sponsored international research.

The Uyainah project exemplifies an aim of Saudi research, which is supposed to provide benefits beyond the kingdom's borders.

Uyainah provides one of the first and the largest tests for an emerging technology of photovoltaic cells, which are capable of converting sunlight to electricity. At Uyainah, 160 arrays, large winglike sets of mirrors similar to those on satellites turn to follow the sun, then transmit electric current to an inverter that can supply 350 kilowatts of power to the 4,000 residents and army cadets in Uyainah.

When SOLERAS placed its order for the arrays with a U.S. firm, Martin Marietta, each array cost more than \$150,000. Now, after the Saudi project paid for the research and development, Martin Marietta is selling the same equipment for \$40,000 per array, according to Cecil B. Thompson, the SOLERAS program coordinator, to the job by Midwest Research Institute in Kansas City, Missouri.

So the project, which is intended to be the prototype for similar photovoltaic systems for more remote villages throughout the kingdom, has also represented a significant step toward making solar energy internationally competitive as an alternative, clean fuel.

It is planned to increase the new plant's capacity to 1,000 kilowatts, and eventually the network — planned to be one of the world's biggest — will provide power for remote villages and operate desalination plant at Yanbu, the Red Sea port.

At the National Center for Science and Technology, the Saudi organization in charge of the program, a spokesman noted that the kingdom is not purchasing technology from the United States but rather cooperating with U.S. efforts to develop it.

For the peasants working in the fields along the Wadi Hanifa and for the middle-class residents who commute by car to Riyadh, the solar energy project is simply the most recent reminder of the special place that Uyainah occupies in Saudi affairs.

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

The Government of Saudi Arabia,  
Ministry of Defence and Aviation and Inspectorate General  
is proud to announce the opening of

# King Khaled International Airport

## New Aerial Gateway to Riyadh, Capital City of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

King Khaled International was completed this month by the Presidency of Civil Aviation. It is the second of three major new airports to be built in the Kingdom. The first, King Abdulaziz International in Jeddah, was opened in May, 1981. Construction of the third new international airport, located in the Eastern Province near Dhahran, got underway this year and work is expected to be completed before the end of the decade.

The airport projects are part of the Kingdom's overall development program which is being led by His Majesty, King Fahd, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Abdullah, and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan, Second Deputy Premier and Minister of Defence and Aviation.



Aerial view of KKIA's Terminal Complex

The three new international airports and the Kingdom's network of 23 domestic airports, also operated by the Presidency of Civil Aviation, play a major role in the overall transportation program of Saudi Arabia and help the Kingdom fulfill the economic goals set by His Majesty the King and the Council of Ministers in the Five Year Development Programs.

During the first two five-year plans (from 1970 to 1980) the number of passengers arriving at all airports in the Kingdom increased more than tenfold, rising from 800,000 to 8.1 million. In the capital city, growth has been even more spectacular. From 1975 through 1982, passenger traffic in Riyadh increased 750%, from 890,000 passengers annually to 6 million. Anticipating this growing demand for service, the Kingdom began preparing a master

plan and economic analysis for King Khaled International in September, 1974.

In 1978, the Council of Ministers gave approval to begin the first phase of the project and have it ready for operational testing in five years.

Hallmarks of the new facility are ease of ac-

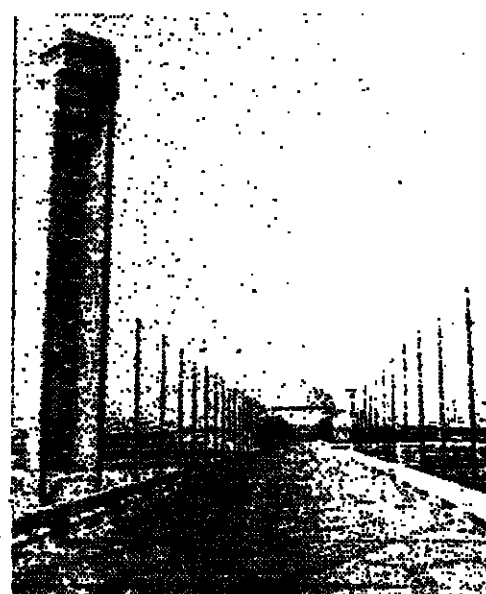
cess via separate arrivals and departures roads,

spacious and convenient covered parking facilities immediately in front of the passenger terminals, and use of air bridges to provide passengers with direct access to their aircraft.

Inside the terminals, large interior gardens feature flowering plants and fountains, terraced groups of trees and low trailing vines. These gardens and fountains provide a stunning visual effect for arriving passengers — or for departing passengers who can look down on the display from the upper level of each terminal.

The airport's principal mosque is located in the center of the passenger complex, easily accessible to all Muslim travellers. Considered by many to be one of the most beautiful and interesting new religious structures in the Middle East, the mosque can accommodate 5,000 worshippers.

The new airport contains some of the finest artworks in the Kingdom. Paintings, tapestries, sculptures, carpets, and mosaics are among the



Control Tower rises above a ceremonial mall

hundreds of works of art which have been placed in the terminals and other public buildings. During the years the airport was under construction, a Kingdom-wide effort was made to marshal Saudi talent to create the artworks.

Heads of State and other high-ranking visitors to the Kingdom are greeted in a Royal Pavilion that is both beautiful and functional. A distinguished building with a strong Islamic character, the Royal Pavilion has grand architectural spaces, finest materials and finishes, lush gardens and cooling fountains.

During the construction of the airport, the latest data systems and computer technology were used to enhance and support management

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During the construction of the airport, the latest data systems and computer technology were used to enhance and support management

The airport's principal mosque is located in the center of the passenger complex, easily accessible to all Muslim travellers. Considered by many to be one of the most beautiful and interesting new religious structures in the Middle East, the mosque can accommodate 5,000 worshippers.

The new airport contains some of the finest artworks in the Kingdom. Paintings, tapestries, sculptures, carpets, and mosaics are among the

of the project. These systems continue to be used today in order to insure maximum efficiency in day-to-day operations and maintenance of the airport.

The new airport honors the memory of the late King Khaled Bin Abdulaziz who ruled the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from March 1975 until his death in June 1982. It was during the reign of King Khaled that plans and designs for

the new airport were completed and work begun.

The primary mission of the Presidency of Civil Aviation is to assure the safe, orderly and efficient flow of air traffic within the Kingdom and to provide airport facilities necessary to accommodate domestic and international passengers and air cargo.

If you would like more information on the Presidency of Civil Aviation and the remarkable new King Khaled International Airport, please write:

Public Relations  
Presidency of Civil Aviation  
P.O. Box 6326  
Jeddah 21442  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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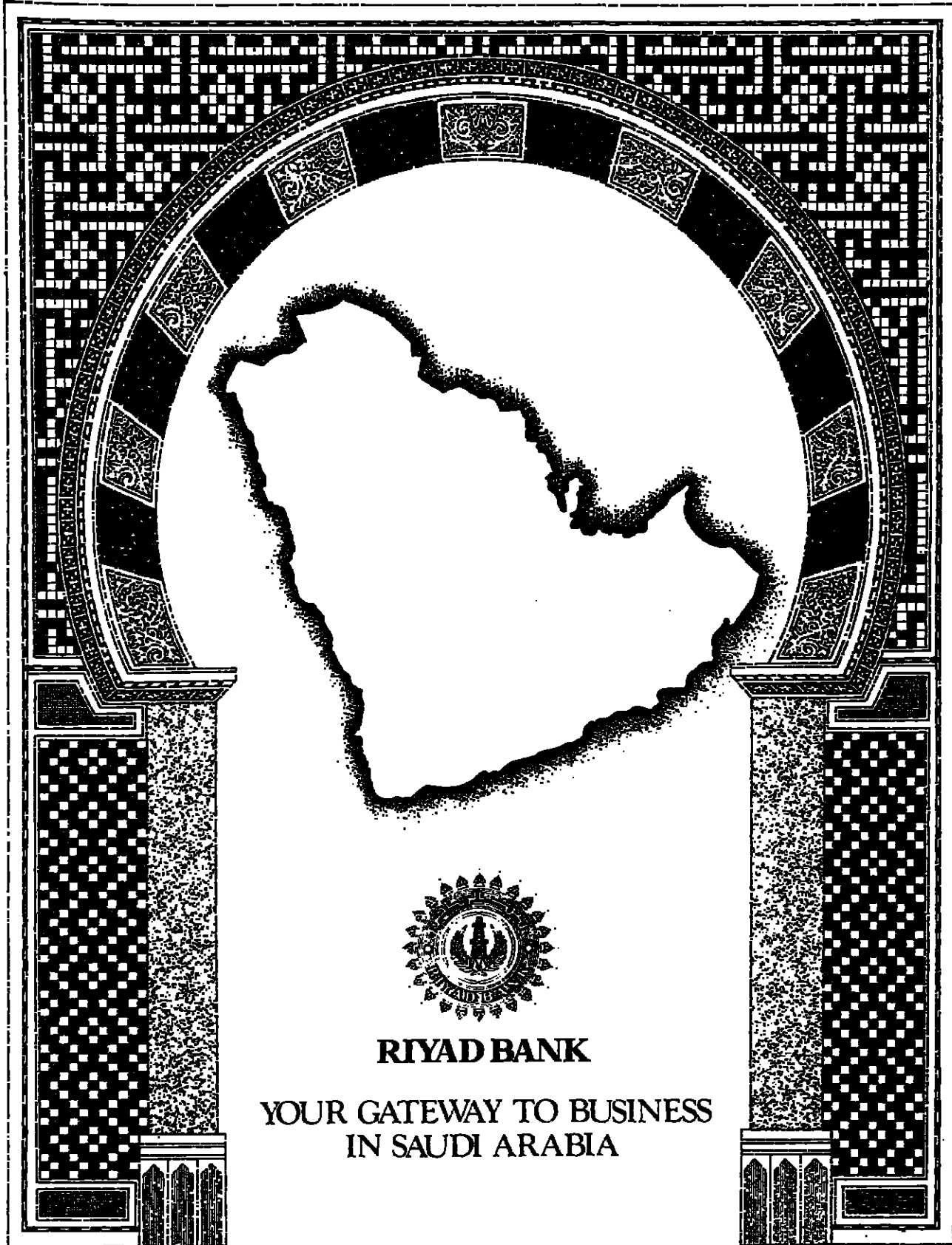




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## RIYADH

### GCC: The Move Toward Gulf Unity

Special to the IHT

RIYADH — The formal establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, known as the GCC, in May 1981 was seen as one of the most positive moves toward Arab unity for many years. The council's goals are the social and economic integration of its members and an independent defense capability. The council's secretariat is based in Riyadh.

The idea of Gulf unity is hardly new; the first recorded initiative was in 550 B.C. when Arab tribes of the area joined against the Persians. The formation of the GCC sprang from the Arab Gulf states' recognition of their vulnerability to common external threats and their wish to work together for economic development. In 1976 the crown prince of Kuwait called for "the establishment of a Gulf union with the object of realizing cooperation in all economic, political, educational and information fields... to serve the interests and stability of the peoples in the region."

GCC pronouncements since its formation have shown a remarkable degree of unanimity. Great emphasis is placed on each state's equality of status within the organization. Bahrain, the smallest state has the same voice in councils as Saudi Arabia, the largest. The choice of Riyadh rather than one of the other Gulf capitals as the site of the GCC secretariat is seen as acknowledging the city's status as an important Arab capital with a global role rather than simply reflecting Saudi Arabia's position in the GCC.

The headquarters building itself stands on Riyadh's prestigious Airport Street in company with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency and the ministries of defense and interior. The secretariat is already outgrowing its modern 10-story office block; the GCC's future home will be on Riyadh's new diplomatic quarter.

There is at present a headquarters staff of 200, drawn from all six member countries. The workload generated by ministerial and official meetings is growing. In the past year in Riyadh alone there have been over 40

meetings covering everything from discussions on a unified agricultural policy to the upbringing of Gulf infants. Recruitment of staff has been difficult because of the small pool of qualified people available in member states whose own bureaucracies are often short of manpower.

There is almost daily mention of GCC activities in the Saudi media; both public and private sectors monitor developments closely. The Riyadh business community's interest is naturally centered on economic matters and the implications of the United Economic Agreement. There are of course some reservations, but as a whole Saudi businessmen recognize that the GCC will bring them new opportunities and accept that there is room in their own market for the activities of businessmen from other states. This commitment to the GCC seems firm; one leading Riyadh entrepreneur said recently: "We are the same people with the same needs and we belong together." There is obviously some relief among those concerned with large scale industry that the GCC will consolidate the work begun in the mid-70s to avoid unnecessary duplication of Gulf industries. The GOIC (with Iraq) was formed for this purpose in 1976 and it is now accepted in the councils of the Gulf industry ministers that members will avoid new projects that conflict with industries already established in other states. Saudi Arabia, for example, has shelved plans for an aluminum industry that would have undermined that of Bahrain and has cut back its steel-making capacity to avoid swamping that of other states.

Saudi officials acknowledge that there will be difficulties in enforcing various clauses of the economic agreement but see no reason for not meeting the target date of June/July 1986 for full implementation. They point to the achievements that have already been made; the establishment of the Gulf Investment Corp. funded equally by all states; the creation of common minimum and maximum external tariffs; the transformation of the Saudi Arabian Standards and Measures authority into a Gulf organization and the

agreement for the bulk-buying of rice negotiated in January 1983.

On the defense front, the recent combined military exercise in the United Arab Emirates was enthusiastically supported. It was on a small scale, but an important symbol, underlining the concept of self-reliance. Consultations within the Defense Committee are likely to lead to a much greater degree of integration between the separate forces of the GCC and toward some rationalizations of equipment procurement.

For all its members the GCC is important as a vehicle through which they can coordinate foreign policy and so speak with one voice on regional matters and act as a moderating force offering a forum for the settlement of regional disputes: the settlements within the GCC framework of the long-standing conflict between Oman and South Yemen and the solution to the Bahrain-Qatari dispute over the Hawar Islands are examples of this role. The GCC could also have a part to play in efforts to resolve the Iran/Iraq conflict.

While for the present the efforts of the GCC are focused on the harmonization and integration of the member states economic and social structures, the organization is outward looking and will in time be keen to develop links with other regional groups such as the European Community, the organization on which it has modeled some of its policies. The good relations of Saudi Arabia and Oman with the United States and Kuwait's diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union enabling the GCC to maintain links with both superpowers while avoiding falling into the orbit of either.

The GCC's greatest achievement is probably its very existence. It is now consolidating its organization and systematically implementing some far reaching decisions. What its future will hold as the region around it develops and the member states get into the deeper waters of economic, political and military integration is not possible to forecast. But in the Riyadh secretariat there is a strong, if cautious optimism about the future.

### University Set to Move to New Campus

By Michael Ritchie

RIYADH — Students of more than 70 nationalities attend Riyadh's King Saud University.

About 20 percent of the university's 18,000 students are non-Saudi, coming mainly from Arab countries such as Sudan and Somalia, but including some Americans and British, mainly there to study Arabic.

The kingdom's oldest university, King Saud University is poised for a massive upheaval. Its various colleges are now scattered around the capital and have outgrown their premises. Scheduled for the academic year 1984-85 the university will move to a \$5 billion, 9-square-kilometer site on the outskirts of the capital, near the ruins of Diriyah, the birthplace of the kingdom.

The university is at the heart of the kingdom's urgent manpower training program. Eventually, it will turn out 7,000 graduates and trained technicians a year, helping to reduce the dependence on foreign skilled labor.

The university's president, Mansour al-Turki, 40, said, "We want it to be the best university in the Arab region. In fact we have no excuse not to be the best because we have the financial backing."

A former deputy finance minister with a doctorate in economics from the University of Colorado, Mr. al-Turki has played a major role in setting up the new campus and in scaling down some of the unrealistically ambitious elements of the initial plan. For example, the original cost projection of \$7.5 billion for the student housing, student services center and general infrastructure was halved after some redesigning and tough negotiations following Mr. al-Turki was appointed president in 1979.

The new campus will be the best equipped in the region. It will have a domed planetarium with a simulated cosmos that will be the most sophisticated in the world outside the United States, the university's observatory director, Fadel Ahmad Noor, said.

The planetarium will house a multimedia space theater, telescope, atomic clock, laserium and science museum, he added. Equipment is being supplied by Spitz Space Systems of Pennsylvania.

The computerized facility will be used to teach astronomy and other sciences to students and it will also be used by industry and military researchers, Mr. Noor said.

Some parts of the campus are already in use. Several thousand students and staff are living in university housing and the King Khalid Eye Hospital, centerpiece of the university's advanced medical studies center, is operational. The hospital includes a lecture theater where 400 students can watch operations on close-circuit television.

The campus has a planned student population of 21,000. It was designed on the basis of a ratio of one professor to 10 students so there is plenty of room for expanding the student body. Mr. al-Turki said. About a quarter of the 1,000 professors are Saudi nationals.

Formed in 1957 out of an existing college of arts that had 21 students, the university was for many years known as Riyadh University. It was changed in late 1981 to King Saud University, named after the monarch who opened the original establishment during his short reign.

In 1958, the science college opened, followed by colleges of administrative sciences and pharmacy, agriculture, engineering and education (both started some years earlier as joint projects between the education ministry and UNESCO and were incorporated into the university). The college of medicine was started in 1969.

An Arabic language institute was set up in 1974 for the growing number of non-Arabic speaking students attending the university.

Over the years the university has expanded to 12 colleges with more than 76 departments. In 1981, a computer studies department opened. It has agreements with Toronto University for engineering and with Colorado University in medicine.

"King Saud University is the first choice for most Saudi students, and we can take only about half of all the students who apply," Mr. al-Turki said. "King Saud is regarded as science-oriented; King Abdul Aziz University [in Jeddah] specializes in the liberal arts."

The most popular studies at King Saud are business, economics and engineering. "We offer

a master's degree in most departments which requires a minimum of two years' study," Mr. al-Turki said. "Islamic education is, of course, a very important part of the university, and each student is required to study Islamic culture for a certain period each week."

Entrance requirements are a Saudi secondary school certificate or its equivalent. The certificate must have a minimum 60 percent overall pass rate of all subjects taken at secondary level although some colleges require an average pass rate of up to 75 percent.

"Recognizing Saudi Arabia's role in the Islamic and Arab world, the university offers a number of scholarships each year to non-Saudi students with the hope that they will return to their native lands upon completion of their studies as unofficial good-will ambassadors," according to the university's bulletin.

Students must attend at least 75 percent of their lectures and practical lessons. Students who miss 15 percent of their course are issued a formal warning and those who miss 25 percent or more may be barred from taking their final examination.

Each student at King Saud gets a monthly allowance of about \$300. Foreign students and Saudi students from outside the capital area are provided with free accommodation and some free travel to their homes. Students get a 75 percent book subsidy and an 80 percent food subsidy in the university canteens.

Women students, who make up more than a quarter of the university's total student population, are limited to certain courses, including medicine, dentistry and nursing and some arts subjects, such as English and social work. A separate campus is being planned for women at the new site. In his annual dialogue with students at King Saud University in May, King Fahd reaffirmed his opposition to women taking courses in engineering.

As a former education minister, King Fahd has a close interest in the kingdom's universities. Addressing students at King Abdul Aziz University in October, he said: "There are now 70,000 men and women university students [in Saudi Arabia]. All this progress is due to stability and security for which we thank God."

### The Capital Symbolizes an Islamic Idea

(Continued From Page 11)

ments of paradox. Catholic masses may be celebrated on strictly private premises, but the red cross on a box of Band-Aids may be blacked out at the corner grocery. The ready availability of birthday cards, candles, even party hats and horns flies in the face of the anti-birthday *fatwa*. Women are not issued driving licenses but bedouin women are allowed to drive the pickup trucks that are fast replacing camels in the deserts. At least one prince, Talal bin Abdul Aziz, has predicted that women will eventually be permitted to drive in the city.

Supermarkets, trying to abide by the laws and keep business brisk, have resorted to compromises when faced with prayer-time closing. Instead of expelling all the shoppers five times a day, some of the bigger markets simply lock their doors and give the cashiers a break at prayertime, leaving those inside to stock their

carts with no escape while small crowds gather outside; in a masterstroke of diplomacy, large carpeted areas are provided indoors for those who do decide to pray. And books on mythology, Israel and the evils of alcohol are legal and saleable whereas even references to these are deleted from newspaper crosswords — leading to allegations, in the column of the daily Arab News, that the real challenge was now to complete the puzzle itself and then go back to fill in the missing clues.

The question of the impact of religion on the daily lives of non-Muslims — and vice versa — comes down to the question of liberty and privacy. Supermarkets are just a little too public to escape restrictions; hotels fall into the private sphere (legally regarded as residences, their restaurants are not subject to closing for prayers). Saudis are fond of pointing out that a reasonably well-connected foreigner can enjoy much the same life here that he has in Long Beach or

Boston; that the public ethics of the 1950s, for which the United States even so often shows nostalgia, are prouder even by Saudi standards; that the U.S. was as "dry" as any Islamic state only 50 years ago; and that the benefits of a virtually crimeless society have been bought cheaply — no handguns, no pornography, serious punishments, and total faith in the Koran and Sunna. Liberty and privacy are, Islamically, sides of the same unalloyed coin.

It is this aspect of Islam, its comprehensiveness, in governing not only the spiritual life but also politics, commerce, worship, warfare, diet, and so on through the whole sphere of human activity, that makes Riyadh a bizarre rather than a melting pot. Everyone must coexist by the same rules. The differences between indoor and outdoor behavior are not perceived to represent contradiction or hypocrisy but the inbuilt loopholes of a Moslem society civilized enough to know that anything does not go.

### Engineering: Defying Time and Climate

(Continued From Page 9)

materials with a computerized schedule, enabling project managers to know at any moment precisely where any item on order was.

All contractors provided copies of purchase orders to the logistics office. Materials were tracked by a General Electric Mark III Procurement Tracking System, which operates by satellite, through the preparation of shop drawings, manufacture, shipment to the port of embarkation, preparation for ocean shipment on the loading dock, ocean voyage to Dammam in Saudi Arabia, customs clearance and shipment by rail or road to the construction site.

Bechtel, which set up the logistics system and managed it, claims this method of centralizing supply deliveries saved millions of dollars in transport costs and avoided delays.

The supply system is being maintained for the

Presidency of Civil Aviation, which is starting work on an international airport in the Eastern province, the last major transport project in the kingdom for the time being.

Bechtel, a California-based firm, is the largest family-owned business in the United States. Its construction experience includes oil refineries, city planning, airports and nuclear power plants.

Bechtel's first project in Saudi Arabia, in 1944, was construction of the first refinery at Ras Tanura. It built a pipeline for Aramco, with which it has an annually renewed agreement for engineering services.

Bechtel and the Saudis coordinated the work of 150 contractors, including 27 Saudi companies, and 86 suppliers, of which 41 were Saudi companies.

Major problems included water supply and heat.

Four wells, each about a mile deep, were dug to supply water. The wells had to be supplemented with truck deliveries. A sewage treatment plant provided irrigation water for the imported greenery. Temperatures regularly reached 60 degrees centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit) in summer on the site.

More than 250,000 plants and trees have been imported to landscape the site. Twenty percent are kept in the airport's own nursery to provide replacement greenery.

Shrubs under special "growing lights" in the terminals are systematically rotated with plants from the nursery, which provides several square miles of controlled growing conditions.

The flowers and ground-cover vines help stabilize soil and trap dust that threatens to blow onto runways and into the airport buildings.

—JOSEPH RITCHIE

مكتبة ابن الأصيل



## RIYADH

## Khaled Eye Hospital Sets Urgent Priority On Disease Research

LONDON — About 90 percent of Saudi Arabia's citizens suffer from eye diseases that if left untreated could lead to blindness. This finding of initial research by the King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital in Riyadh underlines the urgency behind the provision of first-class eye treatment services in the kingdom.

Toward the end of 1983 the eye hospital is planning to send research teams to all areas of the kingdom to gain a clearer picture of the scope of eye disease. A big problem is trachoma, an eye disease easily controlled in the early stages but virtually impossible to treat in the later stages. An easily transmitted disease, trachoma is considered endemic in Saudi Arabia.

No expense has been spared in setting up the 263-bed hospital. A hospital official described it as the best equipped of its kind in the world. Saudi Arabia's eye disease problems are reflected throughout the Middle East, and it has always been the government's intention to establish Riyadh as the Arab world's center for eye treatment and research, he added.

Located on the outskirts of the capital, near the new diplomatic quarter and King Saud University, the hospital's 10-story, white, marble-clad building is a prominent landmark in Riyadh. The building houses modern laboratories, laser and scanner equipment, and 12 operating rooms, each equipped with microsurgery equipment. There is a large outpatient department.

The compound includes housing for up to 1,500 staff. At present there are about 1,100 staff including 80 doctors, mostly American plus a few from Britain. There are about 20 American postgraduate students doing research. The nursing staff is mainly from the United States, the United Kingdom and the Philippines.

The hospital is owned by the Ministry of Health, one of several state agencies, which with an important private sector, provide health services in the kingdom. It was built at a cost of about \$175 million by a local contractor, Saudi Oger. Designs were by a Houston-based firm, Candill, Rowlett and Scott.

A 40-month contract to manage the hospital was awarded in mid-

1982 to a joint venture between American Medical International's local affiliate, AMI Saudi Arabia and the Riyadh-based General Arabian Medical and Allied Services (GAMA). Set up in 1979, AMI Saudi Arabia is 40-per cent owned by the U.S. firm and the rest by Saudi interests. The chairman is a local businessman, Khaled Alireza. The company also operates and manages the 355-bed King Fahd General Hospital at al-Baha, providing health services for the smallest of Saudi Arabia's 14 administrative districts.

GAMA is owned by a Saudi entrepreneur, Fahd al-Athel. It recently won a management consultancy contract for the Ministry of Defense and Aviation's hospitals at Riyadh and Al Khafj. The job previously was done by the Allied Medical Group of Britain.

The eye hospital started accepting patients in 1983 and has been "building up slowly and conservatively," a hospital administrator said. By the beginning of November it was "nearly 100 percent operational, two months ahead of schedule." The hospital is due at any time to be officially opened by King Fahd. As a specialist hospital the King Khaled hospital takes referrals from all health ministry hospitals and clinics in the kingdom. In the next 12 months the hospital will be open to referrals from all Arab countries.

The hospital's medical director, Dr. David Paton, 52, is former chairman of the ophthalmology department of Baylor University in Houston and is regarded as one of the world's top eye specialists. Dr. Paton founded Project Orbis, an operating theater in an aircraft that flies around the developing world teaching eye surgeons the latest techniques.

Dr. Paton is creating a residency training program at the hospital to teach Saudi and other Arab doctors state-of-the-art eye surgery. The hospital also has an academic affiliation with the King Saud University's medical school.

At the end of January 1984, the hospital will hold its first international ophthalmology symposium which it hopes will attract leading eye specialists worldwide.

—MICHAEL RITCHIE



Ready to go: Young Saudi swimmers.

## Another Saudi Boom: Sports

By John Smith Wenrich

RIYADH — Saudi athletes are emerging as top contenders in the Arab world. Nowhere is this more apparent than in Riyadh, sports center of the kingdom. The government's General Presidency for Youth Welfare last year pumped 162 million Saudi riyals into 13 federations and sports clubs in Riyadh and throughout the kingdom.

Boys as young as six years old participate in the clubs. Sports facilities are the latest in equipment from pools to stadiums seating 35,000.

For hundreds of years, Muslims have been advised to be skilled in three sports: Shooting, swimming and horsemanship. And although camel racing, falconing, traditional sports in the desert, remain popular, stars such as Majed Ahmed Abdullah, 24, a soccer player known as the "Pelé of Saudi Arabia," have developed a following.

There are 53 Saudi basketball clubs; 58 boxing, bodybuilding, weightlifting and wrestling clubs; 90 cycling clubs; 8 fencing clubs; 154 soccer clubs; 55 gymnastics clubs; 69 handball clubs; 31 water-sports clubs including water polo; 132 track clubs and 123 volleyball clubs as well as Karate, shooting, tennis and table tennis clubs.

"Ten years ago we were nothing in sports," said Mr. al-Ruwaisheed. "Now we have developed ourselves."

Abdullah M. al-Athel, assistant deputy of financial affairs for the sports presidency, said the success of Saudi sports programs was attributable to planning and to the construction of new sports facilities. Mr. al-Ruwaisheed predicted that in 10 years, "We will have a great position among the top 10 countries in the world of sports... in everything from players, coaches, and facilities."

## Social Life: The Bashkah Clubs

RIYADH — The most powerful old-boy network in Saudi life is the family — usually closely intermarried with another family or two and these days usually extended throughout the country as the males move with their jobs. In politics and business, a typical Saudi puts his trust foremost in his sons and brothers, his cousins and nephews, and social life, Saudi style, often takes the form of family gatherings.

Networks of a new kind, however, are growing in importance as modern changes alter the habits of Saudi Arabians, particularly the younger generation. One of the most interesting and least-known new groupings is the *bashkah* — a slang word meaning roughly "our crowd" and signifying a group of perhaps half-a-dozen friends with a common bond who gather regularly for relaxed conversation.

"I usually spend several nights a week in my *bashkah*," said a ministerial-level Saudi official in Riyadh. "My friends and I spend the evening together or else some *bashkah* members and their wives have dinner together in one couple's house," he said.

Traditionally, *bashkahs* consist

of relatives. But now there are *bashkahs* whose members come from different social backgrounds but have some shared experience. Usually they went to secondary school together — the elite attended Victoria College in Egypt in the 1950s — or went to university together, usually in Southern California, Arizona or Texas.

"My *bashkah* has three PhDs in economics, a medical doctor, two MAs in planning and a man who majored in business," a typical Western-educated Saudi official explained. "When I go down to Jeddah, I belong to another *bashkah* there, with a similar group of people."

Many new middle-class Saudi Arabians have slightly Westernized ideas about women and women's social role, and the *bashkah* is a secure setting for this more liberal approach, among friends. In addition, the growing number of Saudi "technocrats" — Saudis who owe their positions to modern skills and not their birth — often are frustrated by the traditional practices that permeate government bureaucracy.

The *bashkah* — especially among Saudis who attended the same U.S.

university along with their wives — seems to serve as an extension, in the kingdom, of the more relaxed atmosphere they shared in college.

The *bashkahs* are changing with the shifts in Saudi society. An Arab-speaking Westerner in Riyadh said that "the old-boy network" based on having been to college together is very important among Saudi Arabians who went to the same place at the same time, and these groups are informally organized in *bashkahs*.

"But," he added, "these bonds are loosening as more Saudi Arabians get their college educations in the kingdom and as the students who still go abroad are spread out to a much wider range of U.S. universities."

*Bashkahs*, he predicts, will continue, but new networks will emerge among Saudis with similar views based on similar experiences inside the kingdom and reflecting a new sense among many Saudis of the need to protect themselves and their society from the foreigners and foreign influences that often appear overwhelming in Saudi Arabia's cities.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT

## Foreigners: Time for Desert Wandering, Discovery of a Culture

Special to the IHT

RIYADH — A vital piece of advice given to new foreign residents in Riyadh is, "If you get lost, follow the planes." But after the new King Khaled International Airport opens, this will become outdated — the planes may well change their flight path and the drivers who can confidently relocate themselves by a sighting of a Saudia flight swooping in low from the south to land just northeast at a point where many of Riyadh's arteries meet, will soon find that there is less need for navigation by Saudia's help.

The complex of new roads linking the airport with the city and the main routes radiating across the kingdom are almost completed, lit, tree-lined, and, above all, are indicated in Arabic and English.

Driving around in a city where a new flyover or roadway opens daily is an interesting pursuit, and one bonus is a chance to look at the many new buildings being completed for private or corporate use — some updated versions of traditional Islamic architecture. In Jeddah, there are some spectacular modern sculptures. The slender minarets of some of the new mosques provide not only a reminder of the kingdom's traditional Islamic heritage but also a welcome break in the modern skyline of nodding cranes.

There are new shopping centers to visit in all the main cities, which foreigners find much cleaner as well as much bigger than they imagined. Even in the crowded souk areas, where one can buy everything from a priceless oriental carpet to a cheap digital timepiece that doubles as a ballpoint pen, there are crosswalks provided at strategic intervals. Recently, as part of a special effort to keep the city clean, employ-

ees of the waste-disposal company in Riyadh risked life and limb delivering little plastic litter bags to motorists waiting for the traffic lights to change.

The supermarkets have gleaming racks of goods from all over the world, as well as many locally produced dairy and bakery products. Some of the luxury furniture stores are more museums of modern taste than mere places to buy a sofa and some lamps.

Traditional souks have been modernized in places but are still divided by commodity — gold and silver, tents, fish, falcons, ladies' caftans — long dresses, which by custom are worn by all women out of the home — cassettes, electrical goods, camels and sheep, charcoal and carpets. Just off the antiques souk is the area where the old men come in the autumn to buy their winter cloaks — known locally as *furawus* — for cold desert nights.

There is considerable difference in the lot of an expatriate resident in Riyadh with his wife and family, possibly living in a modern villa on a compound, and his colleague on bachelor status. The latter is frequently accommodated in a mess or hotel, and lacks home as a base to entertain friends — eating in is still more popular than eating out in spite of the many new restaurants. He also has more time on his hands as his married colleagues have to drive the family car on all outings — women are not granted driving licenses.

Riyadh can be a welcoming place once initial effort is made, and there are reasonable sports facilities. Most people have access to a private swimming pool, and large compounds offer squash and tennis. There is some golf, noncompetitive running, water polo and riding. Jogging is not necessarily practical in a city

with so many roads in the making. There are formal sports complexes and clubs open to members, some linked to hotels, and in Jeddah and on the Gulf coast, the sea provides an ideal backdrop. The large number of foreign workers on single status who live on compounds well out of town have facilities for football, cricket, volleyball and basketball.

While some rugged individuals manage sport all year round, it is at the height of summer and on cold winter evenings that video, radio and tape cassette equipment comes into its own, for locals and expatriates. Cheap audio tapes can be bought everywhere — the current top 20 in the West is on sale along with the chewing-gum at the checkout counters in one Riyadh store, and another specialist shop prefers customers to collect in a mesh basket — with reduction for quantity. Films for video recorders can be found in the libraries in the city. To offset the rather indigestible diet of feature films, tapes with a typical evening's viewing at home are popular. Many people have TV games and personal computers.

One addition to armchair viewing that has been popular is Saudi Television's new second channel, which is mostly in English, with news in French and the occasional Indian film. While it gives young Saudis a chance to brush up their English, many foreigners have found the change from video refreshing. Apart from foreign-made series, there are documentaries on present and past happenings in the kingdom and short programs on Islam.

For many, ideas and information gleaned from the second channel and the two English-language daily newspapers, the Saudi Gazette and Arab News, may help prevent a wider drift forming between the Saudis

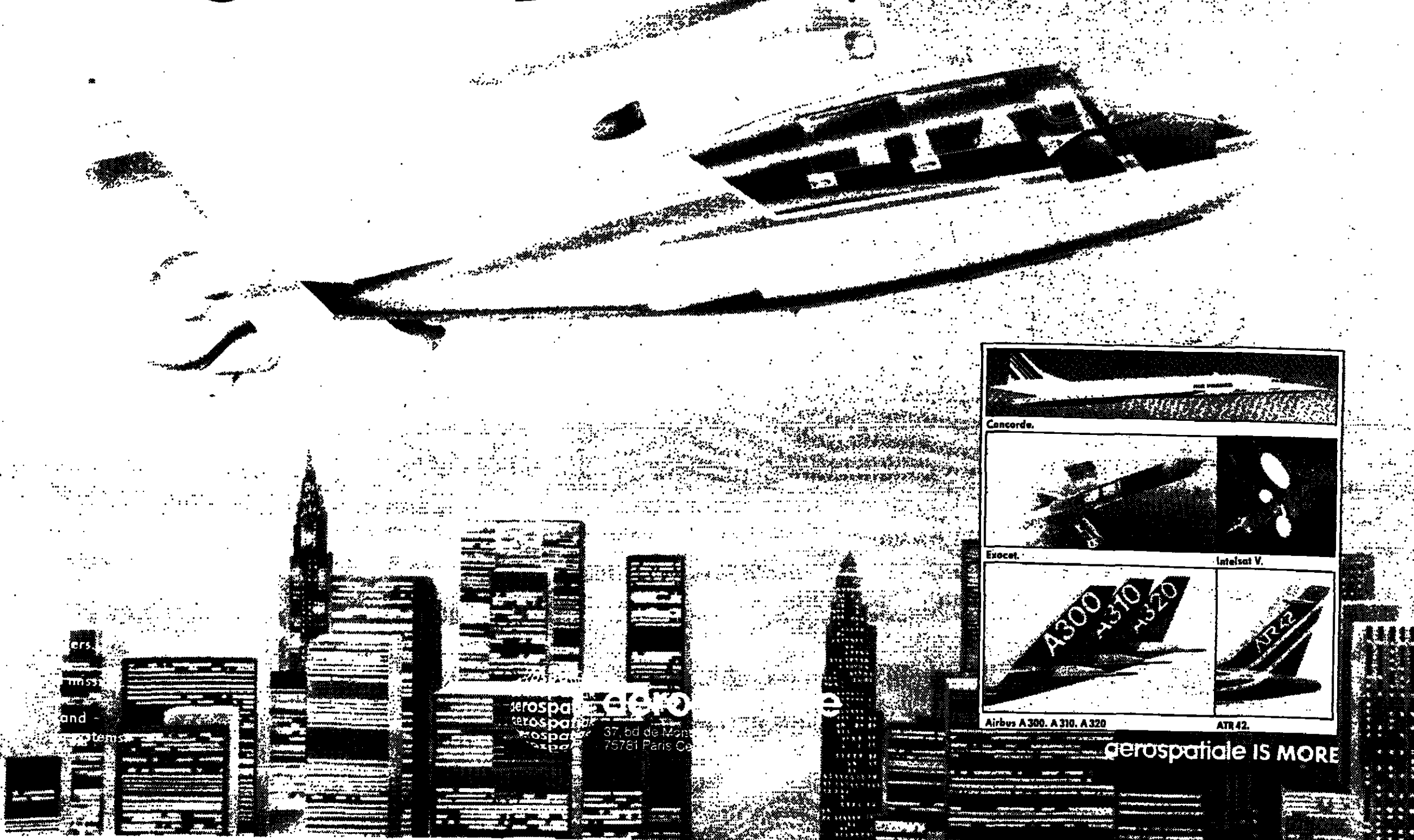
and their temporary guests, which has been made inevitable in a country where companies have grown large and impersonal, and expatriates have tended to congregate on new compounds. Those who live in local villas find that the traditional Saudi traits of hospitality are very much alive. The language barrier is more obvious among women than men. Very few women expatriates have much command of Arabic, which does restrict their horizons. But even their husbands see their own halting phrases being needed less and less in a country where the young are often fluent linguists.

At weekends, many expatriates and Saudis head for the desert, given enough expertise and suitable vehicles. The varied scenery, from stark escarpment and flat plain dotted with acacia to green date groves and sand dunes that change color from red to brown, attracts rare and interesting wildlife and flowers. There are gullies to explore and fossils to find. Campers can fall asleep under the stars with only the hoot of an owl to break the silence, and the only reminder of today's technology the winking red satellites crossing the sky.

There is some company from bedouin families, in traditional black tents with flocks and water tanks outside, and the occasional coachload of Korean or Filipino picnickers in some seemingly inaccessible gully. However far from the city though, one is still aware of the presence of Islam, whether it is the sight of a tiny village mosque or a few Toyotas parked alongside the busy highway while their drivers sink to their knees in the direction of Mecca for the sunset prayer, far from the sound of the minarets.

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## RIYADH



Detail of the roof of the airport passenger terminal.

## Airport Architecture: Islamic Themes

(Continued From Page 8)

and spaces all designed to be Islamic in spirit. "I think that the airport and King Saud University may be the most important work I have ever done," he said. "They gave me a chance to think deeply about the subject matter, and I had the freedom to work on the design and properly develop it. And for an architect to have the commission to do a whole new airport or university from scratch is a tremendous opportunity."

"It has really increased my palette," he said. Mr. Obata was born in San Francisco, the son of a Japanese artist, Chiura Obata, who went to America to paint its mountains, deserts and coast lines.

"He painted on silk," said Mr. Obata. "He was trained in the apprentice schools of Japan but decided when he was 20 to come to America to paint. There he was, in 1900, walking down Market Street in a kimono, speaking no English."

Eventually, a friend invited him to Berkeley to teach at the University of California, where Mr. Obata himself began studies.

World War II and the anti-Japanese hysteria on the Pacific coast intervened, however. "Pretty soon, I as a Japanese-American couldn't go from Berkeley to San Francisco without getting Army permission. And then one day there were notices on the telephone poles throughout 'Japantown' telling all Japanese-Americans to get rid of their personal possessions and to bring their clothes and meet at a certain bus station."

"My father was perhaps wiser than most and realized that internment might last longer than we all thought, so I applied to other schools and was accepted at Washington University in St. Louis. I left Berkeley on the eve of my family's departure for the camps."

Mr. Obata got a bachelor's degree in architecture from Washington University in three years and went to Michigan to study for his master's degree with Eliel Saarinen. It was with Mr. Saarinen that Mr. Obata began to approach design as philosophy rather than as style, believing that solutions to architectural problems came from the inside, from a program that made each building unique.

After Army service in Alaska and four years in the Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, where the Chicago school and the Bauhaus movement became added influences on his work, Mr. Obata returned to St. Louis as the chief designer for Hellmuth, Yamasaki and

Leinweber. In 1955 the practice split up, with Minoru Yamasaki taking control of the Detroit office and George Hellmuth, Mr. Obata and George Kassabaum forming a new firm in St. Louis.

Establishing HOK's connections to the Middle East proved as involved as Middle Eastern lineage. One of the HOK partners had a friend whose daughter had married a Lebanese lawyer by the name of Roger Edde who in turn introduced them to Prince Saud bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, the king's son and a grandson of the nation's founder Ibn Saud.

Prince Saud's company, Universal Trading Establishment today represents HOK in the kingdom for a standard agency fee removed to be 5 percent.

Today, with the death in 1982 of Mr. Kassabaum and the semi-retirement of Mr. Hellmuth, Mr. Obata is president and chairman of the board. But, Mr. Obata said: "The structure that we established will assure the continuance of the firm."

"It was a perfect combination. Hellmuth did the marketing. He loved it and no one did it better. Kassabaum was responsible for operations and production and I was responsible for design. It's a perfect model for a new firm to follow."

The careers of Mr. Obata and Mr. Yamasaki continue to overlap. The first modern airport in Saudi Arabia, Dhahran International Airport, dedicated in 1961, was designed by Mr. Yamasaki. After Mr. Obata's Riyadh airport, the only major airport remaining to be built in the kingdom will be for the Eastern province. The architect is Mr. Yamasaki.

## Al Kharj Base Symbolizes Defense Effort

(Continued From Page 9)

States can rapidly reinforce Saudi forces with effective sensor and command links.

The key ground based portions of this C-31 system will cost Saudi Arabia roughly \$4.6 billion, and the ultimate cost will be much higher since the actual system will include additional hardened command facilities for each military service and the National Guard.

These will be centralized at Riyadh, but other key facilities will be built throughout the kingdom. As a result, the true cost of the entire system, including the E-3A and tankers is likely to be well in excess of \$12 billion. Creating such an advanced C-31 system is involving the United States and Saudi Arabia in the most complex single planning and contracting activity in the history of U.S. military assistance.

Massive changes and significant cost savings have had to be made since the U.S. Congress approved the Saudi Air Defense Enhancement Package in the fall of 1980. Both the United States and Saudi Arabia have had to learn to cooperate on a new level, to alter contracting procedures and to simplify their plans.

Even so, the new system will be so advanced that it involves significant technical risks and so expensive that it is forcing Saudi Arabia to seek its first major technology transfer program to help reduce costs.

The system also promises to create major management and training problems for Saudi forces. It also poses a stiff challenge to the United States to ensure that Saudi Arabia gets what it pays for.

The new system is, however, the only way that Saudi Arabia can assume its own defense. Saudi Arabia's manpower limitations force it to choose state-of-the-art automation. Without the ability to use such an advanced C-31 system as a "force multiplier," Saudi Arabia would lack the fighter and land-based air-defense strength needed to defeat the kind of air threat that even a small state like South Yemen can build up by the 1990s. And it would lack the strength to enforce an unacceptable level of attrition on a much larger threat such as a rearméd Iranian Air Force.

Saudi Arabia's small neighbors — Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates — cannot place any confidence in either Saudi support or the Gulf Cooperation Council without the strength the C-31 system will give the Saudi force in supporting and reinforcing other Gulf states.

Perhaps most importantly, the conservative Gulf states could never strike a balance between their need for sovereignty and to avoid the

## Capital Becomes Focus Of National Prestige

(Continued From Page 10)

supervised by the Committee for planning set up in 1978, chaired by Prince Salman. Urban planning remains makeshift because most of the land is owned by royal princes, there is no zoning and everyone with influence wants his place in the sun. But the committee is gradually imposing a feeling of order.

The committee's plan to renovate the old city center is an important and tricky operation of urban renewal. Tricky, because it will be one of the last fabulous series of contracts in the capital where the trickle-down form of wealth has slowed. Important, because it represents an attempt to preserve a traditional setting for Riyadh, under the growing pressure of foreign influence.

The plan is to raze most of the existing center — "Seventy percent of it has become unhabitable because of the dense traffic there around the souks and government offices," a sponsor of the plan said — and then rebuild the bazaars, homes and offices in traditional but more spacious architectural style.

The question, of course, is whether this planned center will come alive. A similar attempt at restoration in Jeddah, for example, has had trouble attracting Saudis back to the center once they have tasted the pleasures of suburbia, with its emphasis on the automobile and family living.

Prince Salman obviously is eager to maintain an urban environment and spirit in Riyadh despite its sprawling growth. He has urged foreign workers once camped on the outskirts to move into town, a move that would reinforce the tentative cosmopolitanism emerging in the range of restaurants with national cuisine from Lebanese to Mexican and the choice of imported goods in shops.

But Saudi thinking is unmistakably divided on the question of cosmopolitanism, which many conservatives see as a threat to the Saudi spirit.

The decision to put all foreign diplomats in one neighborhood, for example, has met with a mixed reception. While most diplomats are ready to sacrifice the seaside distractions of Jeddah for Riyadh, many of them are disappointed at the thought of living in a diplomatic ghetto in a Riyadh suburb.

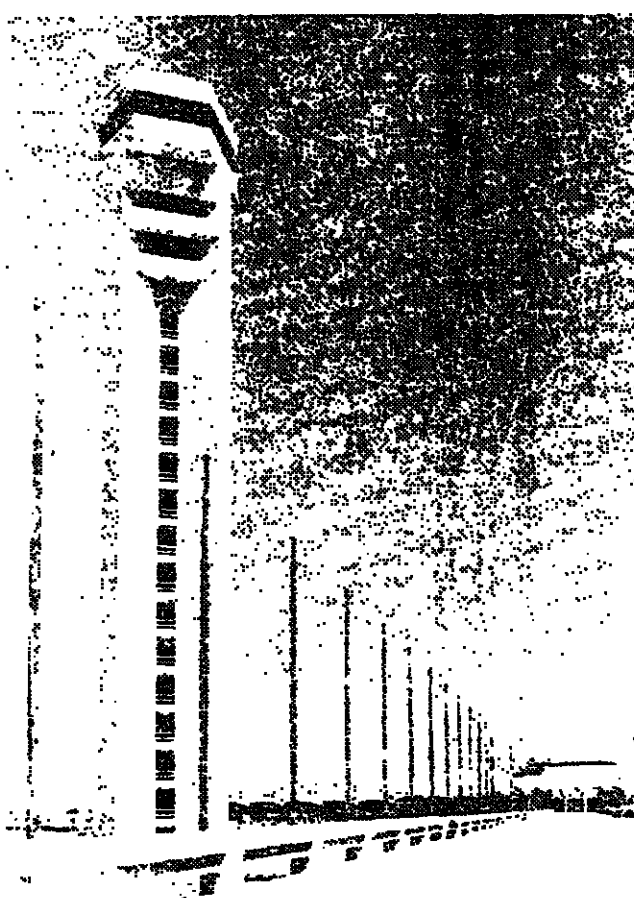
This pattern is not unique to Saudi Arabia. Similar segregated quarters are being prepared in Iraq — for security reasons — and in Bahrain, where the government wants to offer embassies choice sites on newly reclaimed seashore property.

In Saudi Arabia, the desire to provide good Western-style facilities for diplomats is probably less important than a wish to avoid friction between foreigners enjoying diplomatic status and some extremely conservative Saudi Muslims who might resent the influx of 100 embassies.

Potential friction between foreigners and Saudi conservatives ways is always present. It resurfaces regularly in incidents where Westerners are sent to Saudi jails, a practice that Saudi leaders cannot publicly modify without disavowing their own claim that Saudi justice, while tough, is equal for all.

Beneath these incidents, many Saudi Arabians show symptoms of feeling threatened in their own country by the substantial foreign colony in their midst. One way to meet this pressure is to reinforce constantly the special Islamic and Arab nature of the city — a practice that some critics compare to the phrase attributed to King Abdul Aziz to the effect that "as long as foreigners here only think about leaving as soon as possible, the kingdom is safe."

— JOSEPH FITCHETT



A ceremonial mall connects the royal terminal and the mosque at the King Khalid International Airport.



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Business Traveling:  
A Guide to Riyadh

By Peter Theroux

RIYADH — As a stop for travelers, Riyadh offers competitive hotels and a variety of amenities. Following is a business traveler's guide.

• **Hotels:** Among the hotels are Marriott, Inter-Continental, both deluxe; Hyatt Regency Riyadh, Riyadh Palace of Trust House Forte, the Al Khazama of Swiss International and the Minhal, first class. Hotel rates range from 300 Saudi riyals to 250 riyals for a single. All hotels add 15 percent service charge and surcharges of 75 percent on telephone calls and 40 percent on taxi charges.

All of these hotels offer car rental and some form of travel agent. • **Travel:** At present only Saudi Arabian Airlines services Riyadh. Reserving seats on international flights can be a problem at Christmas and the movable Muslim feasts of Eid al-Fitr, which falls in mid-July, and Eid al-Adha, around mid-September. The Saudi weekend is Thursday and Friday and it is advisable to book at least three days in advance for Wednesday, Thursday or Friday flights between Riyadh, Jeddah and Dhahran.

• **Entertainment:** Lacking theaters and discotheques, Riyadh offers various sports facilities. All hotels have swimming pools and health clubs. All have in-house video channels — the Inter-Continental has two — and bookstores. A car can be rented for the drive to Duriya, the old Saudi capital, about 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from the city center for sightseeing among impressive ruins and palm groves.

• **Shopping:** The major souks are open on weekends until about 9 P.M. The Kuwaiti souk, at the southern end of Airport Street, is a sprawling old bazaar with adjacent gold and silver markets. Gold is the best buy in Riyadh and is sold by weight regardless of workmanship, at prices roughly corresponding to the morning's international gold fixings.

Handmade carpets, Arab coffee pots, incense, sandals and other general bazaar artifacts can be had at the Deira market, at the clock tower square in the center city, also the site of beheadings on some Fridays.

• **Driving:** Illegal U-turns or running stoplights are punished by three days in jail. There are no posted speed limits. Hot-rodding is popular.

• **Tips:** Do not wear shorts in public. Crossing legs with the sole of one's shoes facing anyone is considered offensive as is shaking hands with the left hand, asking questions about Saudi women, or complaining about the taste of the slightly bitter, cardamom-flavored Arab coffee. When you have had enough, simply wiggle the tiny cup and the coffee pourer will take it away.

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RIYADH — The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is celebrating the opening of the King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh.

The airport, which is the largest and most modern in the Middle East, was inaugurated by King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz.

The airport is located in the eastern part of the Kingdom, about 10 kilometers from the city center.

The airport is a major landmark in the Kingdom's development and is a symbol of the country's progress.

The airport is a testament to the Kingdom's commitment to modernization and progress.

The airport is a source of pride for the Kingdom and its people.

The airport is a symbol of the Kingdom's strength and independence.

The airport is a testament to the Kingdom's commitment to progress and development.

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TECHNOLOGY  
By Andrew Pollack

Methods Already Exist for Preventing Most Kinds of Computer Trespassing

News reports about whiz kids tramping through corporate computers have focused attention on steps that can be taken to prevent such breaches of computer security in the future. Actually, the equipment and techniques needed to foil all but the most sophisticated "hackers" already exist. They have just not been used.

Vendors of computer security equipment are hoping that the recent attention will generate new business. "Nothing sells like fear," said Thomas Mitchell of Analytix Communications Systems, which offers security services.

Computer security officials say that most computer whiz kids are merely technological pranksters and are a less serious threat than dishonest employees, criminals, fires and floods.

Vendors of security equipment are hoping that recent attention will generate new business.

Casual computer trespassing by youngsters with home computers is the easiest computer crime to stop. In recent incidents, many of the youths gained access to computers by dialing random numbers or guessing at typical passwords. Stopping that does not require advanced technology.

Many devices were on display at the Computer Security Institute's annual conference in New York this week. One is a machine that intercepts an incoming call before it gets to the computer and requires the caller to punch in a password on the telephone keypad. The device then disconnects the call, locks up the telephone number of the user with that password and calls back.

Same Phone Must Be Used

That prevents intruders from using someone else's password unless they use his telephone, too. In addition, the device does not answer the incoming call with a high-pitched tone, as a computer does, so a potential intruder dialing numbers at random does not know he has reached a computer.

However, such devices do not prevent access to computers through communications networks, such as Tymnet and Telenet, which many of the youths in the publicized incidents used. On those networks, access from many users is jumbled, and a person calling in from a home computer cannot be called back through the networks.

Such dial-back devices, which sell from a few hundred to more than a thousand dollars per telephone line, are made by LoeMAH of San Jose, Calif. Digital Pathways of Palo Alto, Calif., and Backus Data Systems of San Jose, Calif. International Mobile Machines Corp. of Breda, Neth., makes an interceptor box that does not call back but instead sends an alarm if someone enters an incorrect password.

Password management is another area in which simple steps can have results. In general, computer systems should give a minimum amount of help to people wishing to sign in. Systems should require both a user identification number and a password to be entered at the same time and not tell the user which one he got wrong. In addition, the computer should disconnect anyone who enters passwords incorrectly after two or three tries, making it much harder for potential intruders to test one password after another. Access to the computer should be limited by time of day as well. A password belonging to a clerk who works from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., for instance, should not function at night.

Two Benefits Provided

Such password management software is sold by Cambridge Systems Corp. of San Francisco, CGA Software Products Group of Holmdel, N.J., On-Line Software International and other companies, including IBM. The software, which generally costs \$20,000 to \$30,000, not only stops outsiders but also keeps a company's authorized users from using access to other departments' material.

Some of the security software encodes passwords stored in the computer so that an intruder cannot stumble upon a master list of passwords. Encryption has been around for a long time but it has not made great headway because of the expense and the need to keep the keys to the lock secure while distributing them to authorized users.

Coming next are systems that use the power of the computer itself to test intruders by noting patterns such as a user's repeated efforts to use different passwords or routing through files.

A properly programmed computer can even trap an intruder by giving him access to false files, thus inviting him to follow the system long enough for the invaded company to trace the call. Security Pacific National Bank knew immediately when a hacker in Milwaukee entered its computers, according to Donn B. Parker, a computer security consultant at STI International.

Mr. Parker faulted corporate computer security officials for not using tools readily at hand. "You have the most powerful detection system that's ever been invented by man—the computer system," he said in a speech at the conference. Later he added, "From now on, you deserve anything that happens to you."

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 9/10, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	Sc	DK	N	Sw	Sp	Gr	It	Port	Ind
American	2.00	1.46	3.36	6.55	166.67	200.48	20.36	136.76	16.54	193.60	166.67	340.75	1,936.27	200.48	20.36
British	0.68	1.00	2.46	4.85	125.00	153.85	1.94	128.20	15.38	193.60	166.67	340.75	1,936.27	200.48	20.36
French	0.15	0.11	1.00	1.93	48.33	59.46	0.74	48.33	5.95	72.96	60.00	125.00	693.75	59.46	0.74
German	0.06	0.04	0.29	1.00	24.63	30.51	0.37	24.63	3.05	38.96	32.00	65.54	407.41	30.51	0.37
Japanese	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.00	1.61	0.01	1.61	0.02	2.54	2.00	4.00	253.81	1.61	0.02
Swedish	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.52	1.00	0.01	0.52	0.02	0.79	0.64	1.28	8.00	1.00	0.02
Spanish	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	166.67	166.67	0.01	166.67	0.02	200.48	166.67	340.75	1,936.27	166.67	0.02
Swiss	0.70	0.51	1.36	2.66	66.67	82.04	1.04	66.67	8.20	102.56	83.33	166.67	1,041.67	82.04	1.04
Thai	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.00	1.61	0.01	1.61	0.02	2.54	2.00	4.00	253.81	1.61	0.02
U.S.	1.00	0.74	1.93	3.76	93.75	115.38	1.19	93.75	11.54	146.25	120.00	240.75	1,542.86	115.38	1.19
Yen	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.00	1.61	0.01	1.61	0.02	2.54	2.00	4.00	253.81	1.61	0.02

INTEREST RATES

Nov. 10

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	30-Year
U.S. Govt	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50
Corp	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
Municipal	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
Foreign	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00

Money Rates

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	30-Year
U.S. Govt	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50
Corp	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
Municipal	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
Foreign	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00

GOLD PRICES

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	30-Year
U.S. Govt	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50
Corp	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
Municipal	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
Foreign	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00

Aid Plan For Creusot Completed  
Firm to Receive 5 Billion Francs

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government and Empain-Schneider, France's second-largest private industrial group, said Thursday that they had agreed on a package designed to prevent the collapse of Creusot-Loire, the group's ailing steel and engineering affiliate.

The agreement ended several days of tense negotiations between the government and Empain-Schneider and about 40 banks over details of providing Creusot-Loire roughly 5 billion francs (about \$615 million) in new financing. The financing is to consist of cash, bank loans and a share capital increase.

Senior government and company officials said that during the past few days the negotiations had been "very difficult" as the company sought to ease some of the financial pressure on the group.

In the midst of the talks Monday, Didier Pineau-Valencienne, Creusot-Loire's president and chairman of Empain-Schneider, reportedly threatened that the company would file for bankruptcy.

A key point of discussion involved the interest rate that is to be charged on the government-backed loans of about 1.5 billion francs that Creusot-Loire had been seeking. The banks had initially proposed 9.7 percent, but that was reduced in the final agreement, reportedly to less than 8 percent. The exact rate, however, could not be confirmed.

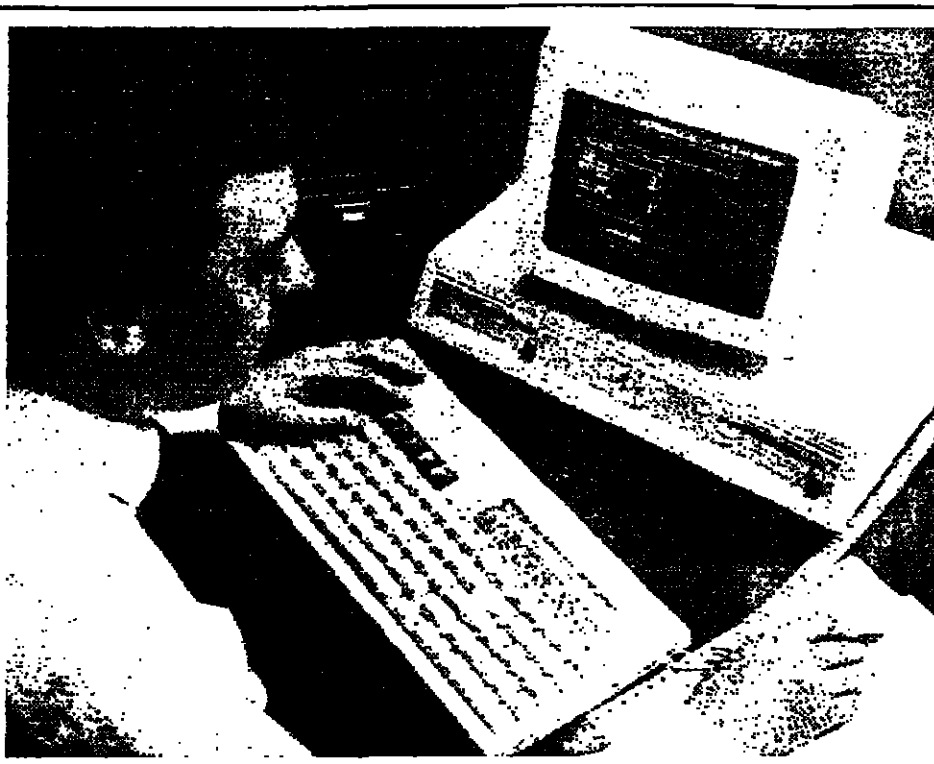
Company and government sources said the basic outline of the agreement remained about the same as in the plan announced Oct. 4. But in the final agreement, company sources said, the plan raises the amount the government will lend to Creusot-Loire to 600 million francs from the 500 million francs initially planned. That money would come from the government's Fund for Economic and Social Development.

In a related effort to ease the burden on Schneider SA, which owns a 50-percent interest in Creusot-Loire and is participating in the financing, the plan provides that Schneider guarantee only about 200 million francs of the 500 million francs of subordinated loans being put forward by the banks. The initial plan had called for about 300 million francs in guarantees.

The plan also provided that Creusot-Loire would transfer the bulk of its steelmaking activities, employing 6,700 people, to Usinor and Sacilor, state-owned steel companies, both of which also are losing money.

The company also agreed to sell 20 percent of its 70-percent shareholding in Framatome, a profitable builder and exporter of nuclear reactors, to the French Atomic Energy Commission, which already owns 30 percent of Framatome.

As part of the agreement, Creusot-Loire also is expected to reduce its present workforce gradually by about 4,500 persons, but the actual number and method of laying off (Continued on Page 21, Col. 5)



The Apricot microcomputer, made by Applied Computer Techniques.

After Apple, After Peanut: Apricot  
Britain's Applied Computer Entering World Market

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, England — Here in the heartland of British industrial rot, Applied Computer Techniques stands out.

Through what even competitors describe as brilliant marketing, Birmingham-based ACT has built itself over the past 18 years into the second-largest computer company (after ICL) listed on the London Stock Exchange. It has turned the American-made Sirius microcomputer, generally regarded as unspectacular, into one of the top sellers in Britain.

Now ACT, whose sales totaled just \$22.8 million (\$33 million) in the year ended last March 31, is manufacturing its own microcomputer, the Apricot, and launching it onto the ferociously competi-

tive international market. "We think we have a chance of going into the big leagues," Brian Andros, an ACT director, said in an interview last week.

That may be, British share analysts say. But until ACT proves its ability to sell the machine overseas, the company's shareholders are in for, as one analyst put it, "a jolly nail-biting time."

Already, some shareholders' nails are gnawed to the quick. ACT's shares, caught in the scare over a shakeout among microcomputer makers, have fallen about 30 percent since peaking in June at 555 pence. In just one week during October, they plunged 15 percent.

Even big companies are finding the microcom-

Royal Dutch/Shell Says Net Rose 43% in Quarter

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Bolstered by higher oil and gas production, the Royal Dutch/Shell Group reported a 43-percent increase in third-quarter net income Thursday.

The company said net income was \$645 million (\$560 million), compared with \$451 million a year earlier, on revenue of \$13.79 billion, up 12 percent. For 1983's first nine months, net rose 42 percent to \$1.77 billion, while sales grew 12 percent to \$39.68 billion.

The results were broadly in line with expectations. Shares of Shell Transport & Trading, the British arm of the group, closed on the London Stock Exchange at 570 pence, up 4 pence on the day.

The rise in profit largely reflected an increase in production of oil in the North Sea and liquefied natural gas in Malaysia. Analysts also cited the continued effects of cost-cutting, lower interest costs and a better-than-expected performance from refining and marketing in Europe.

The weakening of the pound against the dollar produced gains on currency translations from the contribution of the group's Shell Oil Co. unit in the United States.

In chemicals, the company showed a profit of \$31 million, compared with a loss of \$23 million a year before. The coal operations slipped to a loss of \$2 million from

a profit of \$4 million, while the loss on metals narrowed slightly to \$17 million.

The group also reported that cash and short-term securities stood at \$5.3 billion as of Sept. 30, up by \$1.25 billion from the end of last year. That increase prompted some analysts to suggest that the company is poised for a sizable acquisition or heavy spending on

oil and gas development projects.

"They're prepared to move in a big way," said Jeremy Thompson, senior oil analyst at the London stockbrokerage of Hoare Govett.

At the brokerage of Scott, Goff, Hancock & Co., Michael Unsworth noted that third-quarter net income topped that of the second quarter by 4 percent. Normally, the third quarter is the weakest of the year

Producer Prices In U.S. Up 0.3%  
Modest Rise Viewed as Sign That Inflation Will Stay Low

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Wholesale food prices increased sharply and energy costs declined as prices at the producer level rose a modest 0.3 percent in October, the Labor Department said Thursday.

Food prices increased 1.1 percent, the sharpest rise since April, and beef and veal prices went up 2.4 percent after falling for three consecutive months. Economists blamed the higher food costs on the summer's drought, that damaged grain, fruit and vegetable crops. Fresh fruit prices soared 18.5 percent and vegetable prices jumped 5.3 percent last month. Economists said food prices will probably remain high through next year because of the drought.

The decline in energy prices after rising modestly the three previous months was attributed to the world oil glut and stabilization of prices, economists said.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, with President Ronald Reagan in Tokyo, said the modest rise in the Producer Price Index showed "a significantly low rate of inflation" and that "in recent weeks we have seen a remarkable string of indicators of a flourishing economy."

Another sign that inflation should be under control for the next few months was a 0.2-percent decline in the index for prices of crude goods, which are at the bottom of the product cost chain and

whose prices are generally passed along as goods are processed.

The costs of crude goods excluding food and energy declined 0.3 percent after increasing substantially for the past seven months, the Labor Department said. Prices for goods in the intermediate stage of processing increased 0.3 percent.

One reason inflation is expected to stay low is that unit labor costs have remained modest and fell during the second and third quarters of this year for nonfarm workers, said Robert Ormer, the Commerce Department's chief economist. Many economists have said they do not expect inflation to average more than 6 percent this year.

Since last October wholesale prices rose 1.3 percent, the smallest gain for a 12-month period since November 1967, Mr. Ormer said. Low inflation should help continue the economy's growth through next year, he said.

"Good numbers," commented Donald Ratajczak, an economic forecaster at Georgia State University in Atlanta.

Mr. Ratajczak, predicting that wholesale inflation would still remain modest at around 4 percent next year, said, "It looks like we've knocked double-digit inflation out of the system."

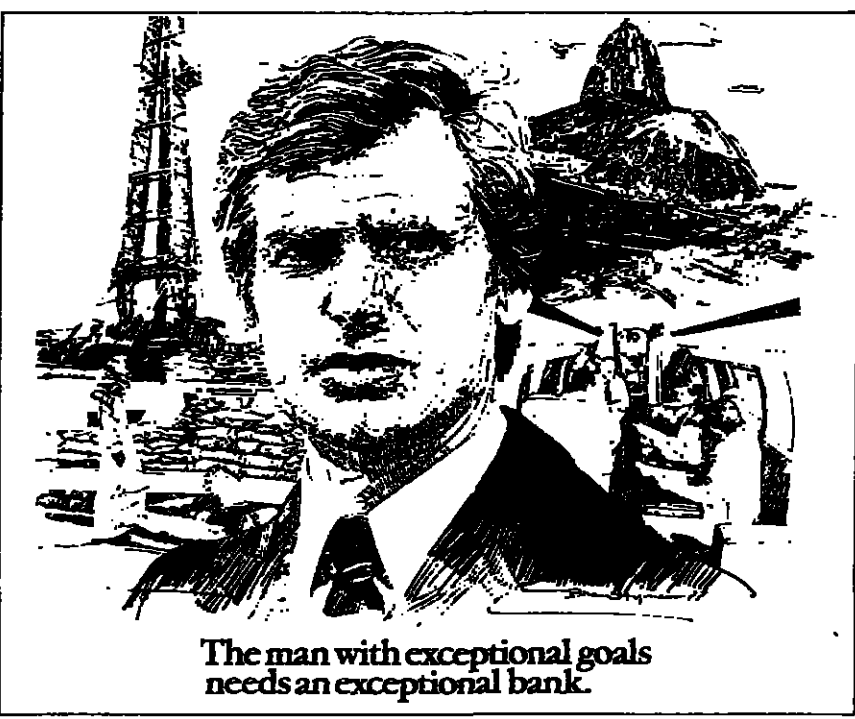
In a separate report, the Labor Department said initial claims for state unemployment benefits were 402,000 during the week ended Oct. 29, a drop of 7,000 from the previous week's level.

Retail Sales Rise

The Commerce Department reported Thursday that U.S. retail sales climbed 1.1 percent in October, breaking through the \$100-billion level for the first time, United Press International reported from Washington.

More than half the increase in sales was for automobiles. Sale of construction materials, however, suffered a third month of decline.

Retail sales in October totaled \$100.2 billion after seasonal adjustment, the department said. For the year to date retail sales were 10.2 percent ahead of a year earlier.



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bank officer to your account and he is personally responsible for seeing that things get done on your behalf, whatever the service. So you can be sure your instructions are carried out promptly, intelligently and to the letter.

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your business, get in touch with us. Now that we have joined American Express International Banking Corporation, with its 64 offices in 36 countries, we are even better placed to serve your individual banking needs.

TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Athens, Chios, Monte Carlo, Nassau, Panama City.

TDB is a member of the American Express Group, which has assets of over US\$ 28 billion and shareholders' equity of over US\$ 3 billion.



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An American Express Company



**Tables include the nationwide price  
list to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible]

Sales In			Net			Sales In			Net		
100% High Low 3 pm Chgs			100% High Low 3 pm Chgs			100% High Low 3 pm Chgs			100% High Low 3 pm Chgs		
A											
AA	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AB	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AC	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AD	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AE	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AF	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AG	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AH	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AI	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AJ	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AK	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AL	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AM	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AN	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AO	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AP	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
APRIL	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AR	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AS	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AT	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AV	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AW	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AX	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AY	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
AZ	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BA	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BB	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BC	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BD	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BE	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BF	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BG	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BH	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BI	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BJ	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BK	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BL	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BM	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BN	1.0	4	172	25	94	172	25	94	172	25	94
BO	1.0	4	172	25	94	172					

**Herald Tribune**  
INTERNATIONAL  
The Global Overview



## Good Progress Is Cited On Brazil Loan Pledges

NEW YORK — Commitments to a \$4.5-billion loan to Brazil have been coming in rapidly, according to a spokesman for the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

The loan is part of a package designed to keep Brazil's foreign debt service through 1984.

William R. Rhodes, chairman of the IDB's advisory committee, said that the bank's committee was "pleased" to see that the commitments were coming in from a broad range of banks and financial institutions.

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## New Chairman Appointed by Lloyd's Council

International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Lloyd's of London, in the midst of instituting major reforms, named a new chairman Thursday.

The ruling council at the 300-year-old insurance market appointed Peter Miller to a one-year term, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Miller, 53, chairman of the insurance brokerage of Thos. R. Miller & Son, will succeed Sir Peter Green, 59, who is retiring from the council.

The council also elected Frank Barber, 60, a partner in the underwriting agency of Morgan, Fenniman & Barber, as senior deputy chairman, and Murray Lawrence, 48, a director of C.T. Bowring & Co., as junior chairman.

Mr. Miller will take office as Lloyd's institutes new rules aimed at increasing disclosure and reducing conflicts of interest. The market also must deal with investigations into several highly publicized scandals involving alleged misuse of funds by underwriters at Lloyd's.

"Lloyd's has gone through a period of intense reform," Mr. Miller said at a press conference. "We're coming out the other side."

## U.S. Steel Chief Urges 5-Year Quotas; Complaint Filed Against Latin Nations

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The head of U.S. Steel Corp., launching an attack on growing imports of steel, called Thursday for five years of quotas and an end to multilateral loans for construction of Third World steel mills.

David M. Roderick also said at a National Press Club luncheon that his company filed trade complaints Thursday against Argentina, Brazil and Mexico accusing them of sending unfairly subsidized steel to the United States.

Legislation calling for a 15-percent quota on steel imports for the next five years was introduced Thursday morning in the House of Representatives by the congressional steel caucus, said Mr. Roderick, chairman of the nation's largest steel company as well as of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

He also acknowledged that there was debate within the industry over whether to ask the U.S. International Trade Commission to determine if U.S. steelmakers are suffering from unfair injury from imports, such as a move could trigger presidential quotas.

The House legislation is unlikely to draw any support from the Reagan administration, which has consistently voiced a free-trade philosophy, but Mr. Roderick said he hoped to convince Democratic presidential candidates that quotas were needed.

Mr. Roderick attacked what he called the "dangerous levels" of imports, which now amount to one-fifth of the U.S. market. Since the United States and the European Community agreed to an import quota a year ago, and Japan has also agreed to limit its exports, the gap has been filled by the Third World nations that Mr. Roderick took aim at Thursday.

He said suits were planned for early next year against South Korea, Romania, Spain and South Africa.

Mr. Roderick accused Argentina of subsidizing steel by 55 percent while closing its markets to steel products from other countries. He said that Mexico's combined subsidies averaged 35 percent and that Brazil's went as high as 80 percent.

He said the Third World steel industry had been built by "uneconomic loans" from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund "that have now become part and parcel of the international debt crisis."

Third World countries built government-owned steel mills as a matter of national prestige without any regard to the mills' economic viability, he charged. These create an "impossible" competitive situation for U.S. Western European and Japanese steelmakers, he said.

"We need to call a halt to such practices," he said. "International lending agencies have not been prudent in their loan practices."

## After Apple and Peanut, Firm Bets There's Room for Apricot

(Continued from Page 19)

puter market treacherous. No European company has yet gained a significant share in the U.S. market for the upscale microcomputers designed for business use, though such giants as Olivetti, I.M. Ericsson, Philips and Triumph-Adler are trying.

For a small company, with neither an international reputation nor the ability to match the leaders' advertising blitzes, the problem is compounded. Howard Hagen, a senior computer analyst at Dataquest, a research firm in San Jose, California, explained recently how a small manufacturer could succeed in microcomputers. "You have to be fast, and you have to be smart, and you can't make any mistakes," he said.

Mr. Hagen was referring to such companies as Osborne Computer. Osborne came up with an enormously successful portable computer but then failed to control costs and introduce a successful product in time. In September, the company filed for protection from creditors under U.S. bankruptcy law.

For ACT, the problems of Victor Technologies hit closer to home. California-based Victor, maker of the Sirius computer that ACT distributes in Britain, has laid off about half its employees since last summer and expects to report a third-quarter loss "substantially worse" than its second-quarter loss of \$11.1 million. Until Victor's problems surfaced, ACT planned to use that company's distribution network to sell Apricot outside Britain.

If Victor goes under, ACT's credibility as a supplier will be on the line. The company says it is prepared to make the Sirius itself but expects that another manufacturer would take over production of the machine.

ACT seems unlikely to succumb to the problems that hit Osborne and Victor. The British company can always fall back on its solid base in what Roger Foster, the 42-year-old managing director, calls "the computer game computer software, service, stationary and peripheral equipment."

The company started the current fiscal year with a cash balance of nearly £10 million, and Mr. Foster said that it will not need to raise funds anytime soon. On Thursday, the company reported a pretax profit of £1.8 million for the first half ended Sept. 30, compared with £2.2 million for all of last year. Sales totaled £20 million in the half, and

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## General Foods Subsidiary Announces Reduced Coffee Operations in France

PARIS (Reuters) — Café Legal, a leading French coffee roaster and a subsidiary of General Foods Corp., said Thursday it will reduce its marketing and roasting activities at the beginning of 1984.

Café Legal will stop marketing its own brand of roasted coffee to private individuals but will continue to market in the service sector and roast for other brands, the company said. A company spokesman said this means the coffee operations of General Foods France will be cut by about 50 percent.

The spokesman said the changes were based on losses sustained in the roasting sector and on stiff marketing competition. He said the company will put extra effort into promoting its instant coffee and its other products, and into new activities.

## Hitachi Denies Reported Settlement

NEW YORK (NYT) — An official of Hitachi's American subsidiary has said that the Japanese electronics company had not agreed to pay International Business Machines Corp. \$300 million as part of a settlement of a trade secrets suit.

Hiroshi Miyamoto, vice president and corporate secretary of Hitachi America Ltd. in New York, said he had talked to Hitachi headquarters in Tokyo about a published report that a \$300-million payment was made by Hitachi. "According to them, it's not correct," he said.

It was reported Wednesday that Hitachi had agreed to the payment to end IBM's suit and to avoid further embarrassment stemming from Hitachi's conviction on criminal charges of conspiracy, unfair competition, copyright infringement and racketeering. The agreement also allows Hitachi to use software that IBM claimed was stolen or derived from IBM technology.

## NKK Reported to Be Cutting Dividend

TOKYO (Reuters) — Nippon Kokan is expected to reduce its dividend one yen, from four yen for a 50-yen nominal share, for the year ending March 31, 1984, according to company sources who said NKK expects a recurrent loss in the year of more than 10 billion yen (about \$42.5 million), against a 16.08-billion-yen profit in the previous year.

The sources said NKK is believed to have had a recurrent loss of about 14 billion yen in the six months ended Sept. 30 on sales of about 610 billion yen, compared with a 27.6-billion-yen profit on sales of 812.7 billion yen a year earlier.

They said the poor forecast for the year is based on a sharp decline in sales of seamless steel pipes, NKK's most profitable product, and a slump in sales by its heavy machinery division.

## TWA Plans New Trans-Atlantic Routes

NEW YORK (UPI) — Trans World Airlines plans new routes between the United States and three Western European cities next April in a major expansion of its trans-Atlantic services.

On April 29, TWA will begin serving Amsterdam daily with nonstop service on Lockheed 1011 aircraft and Munich on a daily basis with one stop in Frankfurt on Boeing 747 planes. On the same date, TWA will introduce a Brussels flight with an intermediate stop at Amsterdam on Lockheed 1011s.

## Coleco Will Also Raise Computer Prices

NEW YORK (UPI) — Coleco Industries has joined Atari Inc. in announcing substantial price increases for home computers. The increases followed Texas Instruments' decision two weeks ago to drop out of the market, and the introduction of the PCjr home computer by International Business Machines Corp.

Coleco said it would raise the price of its Adam Family Computer System on Jan. 1 from \$525 to \$650, and the price of its Adam module from \$385 to \$450.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

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### Grains

WHEAT				
Commodity	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Chicago	1.75	1.70	1.72	+0.02
Minneapolis	1.70	1.65	1.68	+0.03
St. Louis	1.65	1.60	1.62	+0.02
Kansas City	1.60	1.55	1.58	+0.01
Portland	1.55	1.50	1.52	+0.01
Seattle	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.01
San Francisco	1.45	1.40	1.42	+0.01
Los Angeles	1.40	1.35	1.38	+0.01
San Diego	1.35	1.30	1.32	+0.01
Phoenix	1.30	1.25	1.28	+0.01
Albuquerque	1.25	1.20	1.22	+0.01
Denver	1.20	1.15	1.18	+0.01
Butte	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
Helena	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.01
Bozeman	1.05	1.00	1.02	+0.01
Billings	1.00	0.95	0.98	+0.01
Great Falls	0.95	0.90	0.92	+0.01
Missoula	0.90	0.85	0.88	+0.01
Butte	0.85	0.80	0.82	+0.01
Helena	0.80	0.75	0.78	+0.01
Bozeman	0.75	0.70	0.72	+0.01
Billings	0.70	0.65	0.68	+0.01
Great Falls	0.65	0.60	0.62	+0.01
Missoula	0.60	0.55	0.58	+0.01
Butte	0.55	0.50	0.52	+0.01
Helena	0.50	0.45	0.48	+0.01
Bozeman	0.45	0.40	0.42	+0.01
Billings	0.40	0.35	0.38	+0.01
Great Falls	0.35	0.30	0.32	+0.01
Missoula	0.30	0.25	0.28	+0.01
Butte	0.25	0.20	0.22	+0.01
Helena	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.01
Bozeman	0.15	0.10	0.12	+0.01
Billings	0.10	0.05	0.08	+0.01
Great Falls	0.05	0.00	0.02	+0.01
Missoula	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.01
Butte	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.01
Helena	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.01
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## SPORTS

## Skill as Mediator Sets O'Brien Apart From Other Czars of U.S. Pro Sports

WASHINGTON (AP) — Involvement and change were the trademarks of Larry O'Brien's tenure as commissioner of the National Basketball Association. These trademarks set O'Brien apart from other czars of U.S. pro sports, who have been known for their autocratic style. O'Brien, who has announced his intention to step down as the league's commissioner when the contract expires on Feb. 1, 1984, spent most of his career as a mediator in the other pro leagues.

Last March, as the NBA season was rushing toward the playoffs, it also appeared to be rushing toward a strike. O'Brien, with his political skills and mediator's touch, kept the players and owners in a negotiating session and a settlement was achieved without a strike.

Major league baseball's departing commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, and National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle were widely criticized for their non-involvement during their sports' labor disputes, both of which resulted in long, costly and acrimonious strikes.

Basketball and pro football also have been the focus of stories and investigations centering on players' use and possession of cocaine and other drugs. Those leagues had been accused by some of not cracking down hard enough on the players involved.

But earlier this year, O'Brien and Bob Lanier, president of the NBA Players Association, announced an agreement on a policy under which a player found guilty of drug use or possession could be suspended for life.

Perhaps the most noticeable rule change during O'Brien's tenure was the adoption, in 1979, of the three-point field goal. It had been one of the unique pro basketball rules which had seemingly died with the NBA-ABA merger.

But the most important change in the league under O'Brien occurred in the relationship between the players and owners, a revolution, almost in professional sports.

In 1976, the NBA and the Players Association settled the Oscar Robertson antitrust case, involving the suit filed by the players association. The settlement created free agency for the players and paved the way for the dissolution of the American Basketball Association, whose four strongest franchises — the Nets, Denver, San Antonio and Indiana — then joined the established league. Dallas was added later as an expansion franchise, for the current total of 23 clubs.

On March 31, 1983, the league



Warren Moon

... I don't want to come into the NFL just because it's the NFL.

## Warren Moon: A Truly Free Agent Star CFL Quarterback May Attract Record NFL Contract

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — If one happens to have a craving for chocolate chip cookies in Edmonton, Alberta, five varieties are available at the W. Moon Chocolate Chippery, including the top-of-the-line Warren Moon Special.

Around Edmonton, Warren Moon, quarterback, is also something special. He has been with the Edmonton Eskimos of the Canadian Football League team since 1976 and is starting since midway through the 1980 season.

The Eskimos have won the last five Grey Cup games, the CFL's championship game, and could win another with three victories in the playoffs. The Eskimos will meet the Winnipeg Blue Bombers in the Western Conference semifinal on Sunday. The Eastern Conference semifinal pits the Hamilton Tiger Cats against the Ottawa Rough Riders the same day.

The Eskimos' record over the six seasons Moon has been there is 68-23-5, and Moon has completed 57 percent of his passes for 21,228 yards and 144 touchdowns. This season, the team was 8-8, and he set league records with 664 passes, 380 completions and 5,648 passing yards. Yet for more reasons than league championships or personal statistics, Moon has become something special beyond Canada.

His contract with the Eskimos expires next March 1, and because he signed his first contract with them several months before the National Football League college draft, no NFL team had drafted him. That means that after March 1 Moon is free to sign with the team of his choice in the NFL or the CFL, with no compensation required in either league. He could also sign with the United States Football League.

In short, Moon could become the highest-paid player in the history of professional football, earning perhaps more than \$1 million a year.

Already the lines have formed. Leigh Steinberg, Moon's lawyer, said this week that "we have received inquiries from a number of teams" in the NFL but that negotiations will not begin until Moon's current contract has expired.

"This will not be a bidding war," Steinberg said from his office in Berkeley, California. "Our feeling is that the money we're looking for is going to be there, whether 2, 5, or 10 teams are in the running. Warren will sign an excellent contract, and not necessarily with the team that offers him the most money."

"When the numbers get to a certain level, there is not a very big difference. At that point, you begin to consider other things, like the sort of life style he would have in a particular city and the sort of situation that a team presents for him."

Moon, 26, grew up in Los Angeles, attended the University of Washington and was named the Pacific-8 Conference player of the year in 1977 and the most valuable player of the 1978 Rose Bowl.

Yet as a rollout-type quarterback, he was unsure of his chance for success in the NFL. His senior season was also a strong year for quarterbacks eligible for the draft, and several were projected as higher picks — Doug Williams of Grambling, Guy Benjamin of Stanford, Matt Cavanaugh of Pittsburgh and Gifford Nielsen of Brigham Young.

"Only so many were going to go very high," Moon said last week, during a visit here to make the financial arrangements on a house he bought for his mother. "I also didn't want to go to an NFL team and sit on the bench for three years. I looked at the black thing, too. Doug Williams was going to go in the first round, and as a first-round choice, he was going to play. Most teams don't want to get rid of their first-round choice. But I knew I wouldn't go on a high round, and I didn't want to take the chance of not playing."

Moon, like Williams, who was drafted in the first round by Tampa Bay, is black.

Within two months after the Rose Bowl game, Moon signed with the Eskimos, where he developed into a fine passer and set many league records. He says that he has no regrets over the move to Canada.

"If this were my sixth year in the NFL, unless I was a starter, had taken my team to a Super Bowl and been named most valuable player in the league, I don't think I would be in the position I'm in now," he said. "But I don't want to come into the NFL just because it's the NFL. I want to go where there's opportunity to compete for a job. If that doesn't come about, I'll stay where I am."

Moon said that he expected to decide on his future between March 1 and the NFL draft, which is scheduled to be held on or about May 1. More than a football career is involved. "We've got two stores now," he said referring to the Chocolate Chipperies in Edmonton. "The only reason we haven't expanded is that I wanted to see what's going to happen with my contract."

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Action on Sports Violence Is Expected

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — Sports ministers of the 21-country Council of Europe are expected to impose tough measures to check spectator violence at soccer and other sports stadiums when they meet in Strasbourg next Thursday.

Although scheduled some time ago, the meeting follows the serious incidents at the Feyenoord-Tottenham Hotspur European Cup soccer match, which resulted in several dozen injuries and led to numerous arrests.

Sources at Council headquarters on Thursday would not comment in detail on the type of remedial measures the ministers are likely to endorse. But they said some of the proposals are intended to give local authorities authority to impose heavy criminal penalties even on spectators visiting from abroad. Secluding home and visiting fans in the stadium, a measure already adopted in some soccer facilities, is also among the possible solutions to prevent new incidents of hooliganism.

## Boxer Muhammed Suspended, Fined

WASHINGTON (AP) — The District of Columbia Boxing Commission on Wednesday formally suspended Eddie Mustafa Muhammad, the former World Boxing Association light heavyweight champion, for one year and fined him \$1,000. The suspension will date from Oct. 17, when the commission issued a preliminary finding.

Muhammad, 31, was scheduled to fight light heavyweight champion Michael Spinks, last July 15 when he checked in two pounds over weight at the noon weigh-in and the fight was canceled. Muhammad claimed the weigh-in was fixed, and that he was not over the official weight.

Boxing commissions around the country have generally honored each others' suspensions in the past, and some commissions have already said they will recognize the D.C. suspension and prevent Muhammad from fighting in their states. However, Muhammad will appear in a five-round exhibition match Friday night in Milwaukee.

## For the Record

Switzerland defeated Belgium, 3-1, in a European Cup qualifying Group 1 match Wednesday in Bern. Belgium had already clinched first place in the group to advance to next year's finals in France. (UPI)

Two East German soccer players who defected to the West before a game in Belgrade last week said Wednesday that they will have a trial with Bayer Leverkusen of the West German league. Falko Goetz, 21, and Dirk Schlegel, 22, used a game in Belgrade between their club, Dynamo Berlin, and Partizan Belgrade to flee to the West German Embassy. (UPI)

## Rival Tennis Groups Settle Bitter Dispute, Plan United Tour

The Associated Press

WEMBLEY, England — The two warring factions in world tennis patched up their quarrel Thursday and agreed to cooperate in staging one circuit in 1984.

The Men's International Professional Tennis Council announced after a four-day meeting that it had reached a settlement with Lamar

Hunt's World Championship Tennis.

WCT had filed a suit against the Council for restraint of trade following disagreements about the circuit in 1982 and 1983. Lawyers had been arguing all this year, but the case never reached the courtroom.

Marshall Happer, administrator of the MPTC, said that WCT would run three major tournaments as part of the 1984 Grand Prix — the WCT final at Dallas, the WCT Tournament of Champions at New York, and the WCT World Doubles Championships at London.

In addition, WCT will run four "super series" tournaments — two in 1985 and two in 1986.

All of those WCT events will be part of the Grand Prix, which is run by the MPTC.

"I am pleased to have WCT back in the Grand Prix and to have a final dismissal of litigation," Happer said. "This unification will further strengthen the Grand Prix."

CONCORDS ADVANCES

Jimmy Connors, the No. 2 seed behind John McEnroe, overwhelmed fellow American Hank Pfister on Thursday, 6-4, 6-1, to

advance to the quarterfinals of a Grand Prix tournament at Wembley, near London, United Press International reported.

In the major upset of the day, Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden defeated American Bill Scanlon, the No. 4 seed, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-0.

McEnroe, the defending champion who is playing in his first tournament after a three-week suspension, faced an easy path through to

the semifinals following the defeats Wednesday of two seeds in his half of the draw. McEnroe won his opening match against John Lloyd, 6-2, 6-4.

The third-seed, Mats Wilander, lost, 6-3, 6-1, to fellow Swede Anders Jarryd, and seventh-seeded Johan Kriek of the United States was beaten, 6-7, 6-1, 5-7, by Michiel Schapers of the Netherlands, ranked 124 in the world.

NHL Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE														
Patrick Division														
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
N.Y. Rangers	11	4	2	24	71	54		Los Angeles	3	8	11	13	43	74
Philadelphia	10	6	1	21	57			Washington's Results						
N.Y. Islanders	9	6	1	19	50			Montreal 3, Chicago 6 (Allen 21th, Carbonneau 41th)						
Washington	7	9	0	14	40			N.Y. Rangers 4, Calgary 3 (Osborne 14th, Henders 17th, Washington 21st, Rushdell 21st)						
Pittsburgh	4	10	2	10	44			Edmonton 7, Washington 4 (Korrt 21st, Gratzky 21st, Rushdell 21st, Hammer 21st)						
New Jersey	2	14	0	4	43			Calgary 3, Edmonton 2 (Lindstrom 21st, Gartner 21st, Valen 21st, Lown 21st)						
Adams Division														
Boston	10	4	2	21	76	45		Toronto 3, New Jersey 1 (McCourt 21st, Benning 21st, Verba 21st)						
Quebec	9	7	2	19	54	47		Albany 4, Detroit 3 (Ciccarelli 31st, Bortone 21st, Hunter 21st)						
Buffalo	7	4	1	15	54	57		Edmonton 7, Washington 4 (Korrt 21st, Gratzky 21st, Rushdell 21st, Hammer 21st)						
Hartford	7	7	1	15	50	60		Calgary 3, Edmonton 2 (Lindstrom 21st, Gartner 21st, Valen 21st, Lown 21st)						
Montreal	7	8	0	14	44	43		Toronto 3, New Jersey 1 (McCourt 21st, Benning 21st, Verba 21st)						
Campbell Conference														
NHL Division														
Chicago	8	5	0	16	64	64		Albany 4, Detroit 3 (Ciccarelli 31st, Bortone 21st, Hunter 21st)						
Toronto	7	2	1	15	72	80		Edmonton 7, Washington 4 (Korrt 21st, Gratzky 21st, Rushdell 21st, Hammer 21st)						
S.L. Leafs	7	7	1	15	58	42		Calgary 3, Edmonton 2 (Lindstrom 21st, Gartner 21st, Valen 21st, Lown 21st)						
San Jose	6	6	1	13	54	57		Toronto 3, New Jersey 1 (McCourt 21st, Benning 21st, Verba 21st)						
Minnesota	4	8	1	13	64	79		Albany 4, Detroit 3 (Ciccarelli 31st, Bortone 21st, Hunter 21st)						
Smythe Division														
Edmonton	14	2	1	29	102	71		Edmonton 7, Washington 4 (Korrt 21st, Gratzky 21st, Rushdell 21st, Hammer 21st)						

REAL ESTATE

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EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN WEST LONDON. One bedroom apartment, fully furnished, close to tube, shopping, schools, etc. Call 01-734 1234 for details.

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REAL ESTATE

WANTED/EXCHANGE

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